The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FINANCIAL.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

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On all Garments sold by us during July and August, 1873.

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WABASH-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

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1 Store on Clark-st. next corner Washington.
1 Store on Washington-st. near corner Clark.

Inquire Room 43 Exchange Building.

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LIGHT RAILS.

We have in stock and are receiving large consignments of 8 and 12 pound T Rails, which we offer at low prices for a few days. We can also furnish any light Rails up to 25 lbs., on short notice.

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Capacity 150 M. lumber. Apply to or address E. H. SCOBIE, with Rates, Pay & Century.

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A GENERAL AGENT in the city for the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of New York.

JENNISON & THOMPSON,
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OPENING.

OPENING OF WOOD-ST. BILLIARD HALL,

This Evening (Saturday), cor. West and Lake-sts.

P. G. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

HARRY THOMPSON

ON HIS OWN HOOK.

Having retired my Saloon, No. 201 West Randolph-st., I intend giving a GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT (Saturday), July 26. Come and get a square drink.

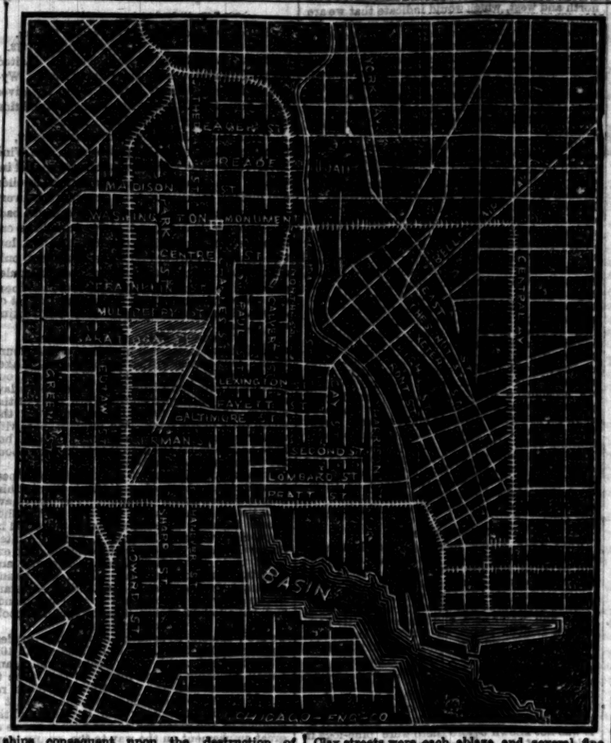
BALTIMORE'S FIRE.

A General Conflagration Happily Averted.

About 100 Houses, Mostly Dwellings and Small Shops, Destroyed.

Two Churches and a Religious School a Sacrifice to the Flames.

The Total Loss Variously Estimated from $500,000 to $1,000,000.



Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—Baltimore has suffered from a disastrous conflagration, as the papers of this steady-going city call it, and as all conflagrations unquestionably are. It is said comparisons are odious, even with respect to fires, but the examples of Chicago and Boston will obtrude themselves upon the mind, when startling announcements beteken unusual devastation. This disastrous conflagration of Baltimore, I am happy to state, has not reached such proportions as will bring it within the range of comparison with any of the great fires of the past. The steady-going denizens of this old-fashioned city do not know what a big fire is. They have never seen one, and I wish them a continuance of their good fortune.

To-day they were panic-stricken with the remembrance of Chicago. It was the vivid picture of her lurid and destructive flames that haunted their imaginations, as they saw the fire of the day make unusual headway. Hence, at 11 o'clock this morning, the telegraph lines from this city startled the inhabitants of Washington with a demand for aid, which was promptly responded to by shipping the steam fire engines, Franklin and Columbiana, with a full corps of active firemen, to the field of action, where they arrived in time to render efficient services. Rumors by telegraph and otherwise exaggerated the extent and violence of the conflagration to such a degree that many people left the neighboring cities to witness it. The facts are that, although considerable damage has been done to property, and there are a number of individual sufferers, the burnt district, if the few blocks consumed may be so designated, are neither very extensive nor of very great value. According to careful estimates the entire loss will not reach a million of dollars.

The fire began about 10 o'clock this morning in a turning and planing-mill belonging to Joseph Thomas & Son. This mill was run by steam, and with all its inflammable stock and material, was situated on Clay and Park streets, in the very heart of the city. Such places are the merest tinder-boxes, and are bound ultimately to burn down. There are several similar establishments in the same section, out of which Baltimore will one of these days have in reality an immense conflagration. There are numerous sash and door factories, carpenter and paint shops, stables and rookeries of various sorts distributed very liberally within half a dozen squares of those consumed to-day, on Little Sharp street, McClellan's alley and other various thoroughfares, which belong to the old part of the city, holding on to their convenient locations with a tenacity which threatens the magnificent Baltimore and Liberty street stores surrounding them like a large part of the district burned over to-day. The population is sparse and some of it on the streets referred to is not of the best sort. While it seems a cruel infliction upon individual sufferers, it may nevertheless prove a blessing to the city to find a part of this space open to redemption, and lead the way to clearing out the remainder.

The fire-box in the engine-room of Thomas' mill, filled with shavings and rubbish, was ignited by falling cinders from the furnace. To the heat of this room ordinarily great was added the heat of the weather, making everything more than usually inflammable. There has been a drouth here for months past, and everything is as dry as tinder. The moment the engineer noticed the flames, he turned on the water with hose always kept convenient for the purpose, but without avail. He was soon compelled to abandon his place by the heat, and the fire spread so rapidly that the workmen engaged in the upper stories of the building had to make their escape by jumping from the windows. One of them named James Watson was seriously injured by falling on the curb-stone. The whole structure was a mass of flames inside of ten minutes from the time it caught, and the heat was so intense that the firemen could not work in the narrow streets around it. Clay street, upon which one part of the L shaped building fronted, and Park street, which held the other, are both narrow streets, not over forty feet in width. At that point this made the fire difficult of access, and helped to spread it with rapidity, although the whole of the fire department, there considered very efficient, were soon on the ground and working to the best of their ability. There was a strong wind blowing from the southwest at the time, which carried the flames in immense volumes across the street, and in a short time eighteen houses were on fire. The general alarm had called thousands of people to the scene, and all the adjacent streets were filled to overflowing with an impending panic-stricken crowd on every hand. It seemed to be accepted that Baltimore's day of destiny had come, and the people for squares around the fire began emptying their houses of furniture, and calling all sorts of vehicles into requisition to convey it out of reach. The fire struck back towards Lexington street, burning the valuable livery stables of James D. Stewart, and policemen leading fractious horses followed by volunteers drawing vehicles of all sorts added to the confusion of the scene. All along Lexington street, where fancy dry goods and millinery stores are plentiful, the proprietors and lady clerks might be seen rushing out in great agitation and alarm, while every face and voice declared its belief that a Chicago conflagration was at hand.

The Lutheran Church on Lexington street, between Park and Howard streets, was destroyed, and nothing now remains of it but the column in front and the side walls. Clay street soon became one sheet of living fire from half a square west of Park street to Liberty street. This communicated by the back buildings and through the direction of the wind with the row of fine dwellings and St. Alphonso's School, fronting on Saratoga street, and also with the Central Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Smith is pastor. All of them were consumed. This and nothing now remains of them but the blackened walls and the tall, square tower of the church. The Catholic Church, situated on the corner of York and Saratoga streets, known as St. Alphonso's, appears to have had an almost miraculous preservation, as it was in the direct range of the fire, and caught several times. Saratoga street is about sixty feet wide, and to this the inhabitants living on the north side are indebted for the preservation of their homes. That of Prof. N. R. Smith caught fire more than once, but no great damage was done. The very fine city residence of A. S. Abel, proprietor of the Baltimore *Sun*, is on this street, directly opposite the Presbyterian Church, and adjoining are the St. Paul's parsonage and the residence of Baltimore's great benefactor, John S. Hopkins. These houses had the advantage of being retired some thirty feet back of the building line upon a high terrace, and with the usual good fortune of two of their rich possessors escaped all damage. Mr. Abel is in Europe, and Mr. Hopkins sailmbriating at the sea shore. It is amongst the inscrutable doings of Providence that these two wealthiest men in Baltimore should come unharmed out of a conflagration which raged all around them, while many less able to endure the hard ships consequent upon the destruction of their property have suffered severely. The dome of the Cathedral, a square above these buildings towards the north, caught fire a number of times, but a devoted band of helpers immediately extinguished the flames, while a row of dwellings nearly beginning at the northeast corner of Mulberry and Park streets, and ranging eastward towards Cathedral street, was nearly all consumed. The law and Educational Departments of the University of Maryland, situated on the south side of Mulberry street, opposite the Cathedral, were considerably injured, together with the Architects' Institute and the Maryland Academy of Art. Lest their high sounding titles should indicate a very heavy loss, I would state that all of these buildings were of a rickety description, unworthy of the cause to which they were dedicated, and hardly fit for anything but food for flames.

The fire, after going northward up Park street, burnt westward on Saratoga for half a square, and cleaned out a lot of old rookeries and beer-shops that ought to have been torn down fifty years ago. The same class of houses caught fire on Park, near Mulberry street, on the West Side. It is a noticeable fact that two new brick houses on the north and southwest corners, respectively, of Saratoga and Park streets stand apparently unharmed amid surrounding ones, which, as they are but ordinarily built, and by no means expensive or fire-proof structures, goes to show how little in the way of construction was needed to resist the conflagration on the one hand, and how dangerous old frames and old shingle roofs are in compactly-built cities. Many of the houses burned are old frames, and the Park street furniture and junk-shops are under shingle roofs that look as if they might have been put on by the carpenters who built Noah's Ark.

The lightness of the material burning in Thomas' mill made it easy of carriage, hence the rind like flakes of burning ships and shavings to a great distance. These would light on shingle roofs, dry and hot under the burning July sun, and set them in a blaze. Several houses caught fire in this manner, remote from the immediate scene of the conflagration, and this it was which created the greatest consternation by making a demand for engines to go in all directions, which caused the telegram to Washington for assistance.

The Washington firemen were many of them colored men, and it is strange that even in the midst of their distress and hour of greatest need, the Baltimore firemen refused to work with them, and kept apart. Yet in old slaveholding times there were two or three negro firemen who ran with the old volunteer companies, and were not only tolerated, but regarded as valuable members of the corps. The Washingonians did their work well notwithstanding, and left at 7 o'clock this evening for home, by a special train of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

A silk factory belonging to Samuel B. Banks is among the large buildings destroyed, and also two ancient houses of the demi-monde on the corner of Clay and Park.

The fire has been under control since 3 o'clock this afternoon, and, rambling amongst the smoking ruins to-night, I could see no indications of future damage if care is taken.

Among the principal losers are Thomas & Son, who owned the bulk of the property near their mill on Park street, and are inadequately insured; J. & M. Heindollar, carpenters and builders; J. H. & J. S. Hogg, sash and blind factory on Clay street; E. Mays & Co., cloak establishment at 25 Park street; T. C. Burton, fancy goods, totally destroyed; E. Rosenbaum's sewing-machine store, No. 115 Lexington street, totally burned out; H. T. Dixon, cigar store, No. 30 Park street; F. J. Gormley, paint store, Saratoga street; Franklin Hall, restaurant; Herman Bochy, merchant tailor, Lexington street. The occupations will show that the losses will not aggregate a great deal. Of course the large Presbyterian Church, costing upwards of $200,000, and the Lutheran Church and St. Alphonso's Church, which were wholly destroyed, must be counted as the most considerable losses. It will take but a short time, with energy, to rebuild the burnt section, and it will certainly be a much better part of the city than it has ever been before.

An amusing incident of the prevailing panic in the neighborhood was that of an apothecary, Mr. Gorman, placing six large syringes from his shop in the hands of assistants on the roof to squirt out the igniting sparks. It is said those small squirts were efficient, and we apprehend rather symbolical of the Baltimore style of doing things.

[To the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, July 25—About 10:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive four-story brick steam planing mill, sash and door factory, owned and occupied by Joseph Thomas & Son, and situated on the south side of Clay street, near Park. Clay street is a narrow street, beginning at Liberty street, about midway between and parallel with Saratoga street on the north, and Lexington street on the south, and extends west, intersecting Park and Howard streets and terminating at Eutaw street. Thomas' planing mill was in shape like the letter L, having a front on both Clay and Park streets. The fire broke out in the engine-room, near the centre of the mill, and in a short time the building was enveloped in flames, and the boilers of the engine exploded. In the meantime, the fire-alarm sounded, and the steamers were soon on the ground. A stiff breeze from the south-west was blowing, and the flames soon communicated with the adjoining buildings on each side on Clay and Park streets. A general alarm was sounded, calling out the entire fire department. The fierceness and heat of the conflagration increased, and the breeze fed the flames, which leaped across Clay street to the north side, and soon each side of Clay street, east to Park street, was on fire. The flames shot high above the burning buildings, and dense volumes of suffocating smoke were borne northeastwards, hurling in every direction blazing cinders which fell on the dry, parching roofs. In a short time Park street, on each side from Lexington street on the south, across Clay street to Saratoga street on the north, was a sheet of fire, nearly every building being in flames. The heat was so intense that the firemen were driven from the street. The four blocks bounded by Liberty street on the east, Saratoga on the north, Howard on the west, and Lexington on the south, and intersected by Park and Clay streets were each ablaze, and several fine buildings on Mulberry street had taken fire from the burning brands hurled by the wind.

About 11 a. m., a general conflagration seemed imminent, and the fire department at Washington was telegraphed to for assistance. The greatest consternation prevailed. The roofs of several buildings as far off as Calvert street began to be ignited, as also the dome of the Cathedral and the steeple of St. Alphonso's Catholic Church, corner of Park and Saratoga streets. In all directions women and children were fleeing from their burning houses, and for blocks around every article of furniture was being removed pell-mell, and thrown from the windows. The streets were impassable from the blocking by furniture wagons and every kind of vehicle that could be brought into requisition. While the fire was raging, the entire fire department was now at work, battling against its progress, assisted by an army of citizens who crowded the roofs of the buildings on every side and many blocks off, quenching the falling blazing brands with buckets of water, and preventing ignition by the spreading of wet blankets.

The dome of the Cathedral was covered with blankets, and thus saved, as also St. Alphonso's Church. The firemen, driven from Park street, between Lexington and Saratoga, by the intense heat, abandoned this section to its fate, and directed their main efforts to preventing the spread of the fire beyond the four blocks named. Shortly after 1 o'clock p. m. two engines arrived from Washington, and rendered valuable assistance. The fire raged till 8 p. m., but by 4 o'clock it was completely under control.

The loss is estimated by several parties at $500,000. The loss falls principally on dwellings. There were about a dozen business places destroyed. Among them are a sash and blind factories, dress and cloak establishments, fancy goods, sewing machine stores, cigar, pant and tailor shops, and one saloon and restaurant. Many of the houses on Clay street were frame and two-story brick buildings. The residences of A. S. Abel, proprietor of the *Sun*, John S. Hopkins, and Prof. N. R. Smith were saved by men with fire-extinguishers. The St. Alphonso Church escaped, but the Orphan Asylum of the St. Alphonso School was almost entirely destroyed. The Cathedral escaped, but valuable residences near it was destroyed. With the exception of these on Clay street, all the dwellings destroyed belonged to wealthy persons.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The *Herald* special says the burned district is bounded by Mulberry, Liberty, Lexington, and Howard streets, and comprises ten blocks, divided by Clay, Saratoga, and Little Pleasant streets, running east and west, and by Park street running north and south.

The following is an estimate of buildings destroyed, and losses as far as known. Where no estimate is made, the losses have not yet been ascertained: Commencing on Saratoga street, south side, at the corner of Liberty, every building is burned, including the Central Presbyterian Church, the estimated loss on which is $70,000; insurance, $60,000. Building on the west, No. 82, occupied by J. O. Horsey; No. 88, by Miss Mary Curtin; No. 90, by A. J. Battomer, shoes; No. 92, by Dr. J. Lindsay; No. 94, by Dr. Powell; No. 96, by Miss Margaret Dieter; No. 98, unoccupied; No. 100, by Miss Middleton; No. 102, by the Sisters of Notre Dame; No. 104, St. Alphonso Church Library, which extended to Clay street, south. The estimated loss on the two latter buildings is said to be $80,000. Covered by insurance. But in what companies has not been ascertained: No. 106, boarding-house; No. 108, by Daniel Sullivan, gas-fitter; No. 110, corner Park street, by Simon Leon. All these were fine brick structures, several stories in height, and are a complete loss.

West of Park street, on Saratoga street, No. 116, by Clement Ostendorf, cigars; No. 118, by T. J. Growley, house painter; No. 120, by A. J. Ostendorf, jeweler; No. 122, J. Luftner, tailor; No. 124, Mrs. Hook, confectionery; No. 126, John Weis, lager beer; No. 128, Frederick Neider, lager beer; No. 130, private frame dwelling; No. 132, Henry Litz, lager beer. All were burned out. Nos. 134, 136, and 138, the latter the Central Garden Lager Beer Saloon, partially burned, at which point the fire was stopped.

On Saratoga street, four doors from Howard street, on the north side of Saratoga street, no buildings are destroyed, but a dwelling adjoining St. Alphonsus' Church, occupied by the Redemptorist Fathers, was deluged with water.

On the west side of Liberty street, south of the Central Presbyterian Church, to the corner of Clay, were three private dwellings, Nos. 53, 55, and 57, which are the only buildings left standing on the block, and are only partially damaged.

On Clay street, north side, between Liberty and Park, every building has been destroyed.

On the south side of Clay street, between Liberty and Park, James H. and John S. Hogg, carpenters and builders; loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,700. John D. Stewart, Central Stables; loss, $15,000; insurance, $5,000.

On the south side of Clay street, west of Park, Joseph Thomas & Son, saw-mill, a large four-story building, owned by Andrew Banks, built for a silk-factory, but unoccupied, and several small brick dwellings.

On the north side of Clay, and west of Park, buildings were destroyed occupied by painters, carvers, carpenters, and cabinetmakers, whose individual loss is small.

On Park street, west side, between Lexington and Saratoga, the principal losers are H. N. Darton, tobacco, No. 31; Thomas C. Burton, house-furnishing goods, No. 32. Loss heavy. From this point to Clay street some eight or ten buildings were completely destroyed, and from thence to Saratoga principally small stores and lager beer saloons.

On the east side of Park street, E. Rosenbaum & Co., sewing machines; Armiger, shoe manufacturer; Wiesner, machine shop; Fitzsberger, stoves; Mullan & Boas, marble yard. The loss of the latter is estimated at $4,000.

The principal loss on Lexington street was the First English Lutheran Church and parsonage, the Rev. James H. Barclay, pastor, with a valuable library attached. The church is a total loss. Insured for $10,000.

On Mulberry street, south side, the University of Maryland and Maryland Academy of Arts, both took fire, but were only partially damaged on the roof, and the former was flooded with water. Both fully covered by insurance. A valuable museum attached to the Academy was unharmed. Most of the pictures were removed and saved.

On the north side of Mulberry street, four brick dwellings, Nos. 43, 45, 47, and 49, were burned out, and Nos. 37, 39, and 41 partially.

In estimating the total loss there is a wide difference of opinion, some placing it as high as $800,000, but experienced insurance men to-night think between $500,000 and $600,000 will cover all the losses. The insurance amount is estimated to-night, but is confined chiefly to the Firemen's, Baltimore; Howard, Home, and German, of this city, not,—however, to such an extent as to impair or affect the solvency of either.

The Equitable, to-night, estimates their insurance in the burned district at about $35,000; Firemen's, $20,000; Baltimore, $10,000; Howard, $10,000; and Home, less. The local agent here of the Continental, of New York, states their losses at $4,000. It is said the Hanover, of New York, will lose $7,000. Beyond these estimates no reliable information whatever can be obtained, and any statement would be conjectural.

The loss of Thomas & Son has not been ascertained. It is said they have a policy of $3,800 on the building and stock, in the Firemen's, of Baltimore.

Louis Dieter, owner of four buildings on Saratoga, and four on Clay street, is included in the list previously given. Loss, $30,000; insured $10,000 in the German, of this city.

No loss of life attended the fire from burning or falling walls. It is reported that a woman fell dead on the street overcome by excitement and alarm. About one hundred houses were destroyed, and about sixty families rendered homeless.

NEW YORK, July 25—According to a dispatch to the *Tribune* the boundaries of the burnt district are as follows: Howard street on the west, Lexington street on the south, Liberty street on the east, and Mulberry street on the north. The alleys running from Cathedral street through to the corner of Liberty and Saratoga streets also form a portion of the eastern boundary. Clay street, where the fire first began, is a half street, half alley, running parallel to Lexington, and between the latter and the next parallel street. The blocks at each corner of the district were only partially burned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The interest evinced in this city to-day in the progress of the great fire in Baltimore, was really greater than on the occasions of the Chicago and Boston conflagrations, for people seemed to better understand that such a thing as burning an entire city is among the possibilities. Bulletins were posted in various prominent places around which large crowds were collected all day to obtain the latest intelligence, and three of the publishing concerns printed extras as fast as later news was received.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Business men here are unaffected by the Baltimore fire, nor will trade be disturbed. The insurance companies say their losses will be light, as the fire was not in the commercial districts, but among the residences, the risks on which are confined almost wholly to home offices and those of Philadelphia, most of them having agencies in Baltimore. The Merchants' of this city, have only $36,000 at risk in the whole city, and know of no loss. The Irving has a few risks; no losses. The Baltimore agent of the Globe telegraphs the loss not over $4,000. The New York total loss is insignificant.

FIRES ELSEWHERE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 25.—A fire at St. Cloud, on the line of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lack Railroad, last evening, destroyed sixty cords of wood for the Company, and $8,000 worth of goods, warehouses, and materials for J. H. Coolidge, manufacturer of wooden-ware. No insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, July 25.—The depot of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad at New London was struck by lightning last night, and burned, together with the Company's papers.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The forest fire on Long Island burned a tract about a mile in width from Lakeland to Patchogue, where its progress was stayed. A number of farms and dwellings were destroyed. A small settlement near Patchogue, called Edgeville, was literally swept out of existence, every house in it being destroyed, and one building in the outskirts of Patchogue was also burned. Loss not ascertained.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—A fire in Pawtucket, R. I., this morning, burned Pifield & Co.'s house-furnishing store, a machine shop and billiard saloon adjoining, and damaged the Almy Block. The loss is $40,000. Insured.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 25.—The Journal special reports the burning of C. P. Brennan's tan-yard at Rockport. Insurance only $8,000, in the Evansville Insurance Company. It is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

POLITICAL.

Plans and Prospects of the New Party Movement in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Gen. Brinkerhoff, of the Liberal Republican State Executive Committee, and Mr. Cunningham, prime mover of the Allen County movement, have been here to-day. In company with Mr. Hassaurek, Judge Collins, and others, they visited the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, at East Walnut Hills, during the day, and in the evening they were dined in the city by C. W. Woolley. Members of the visiting company report that Mr. Groesbeck expressed sympathy with the movement, but positively declined to be the candidate of any party for Governor, and it is reported this evening that Judge William B. Caldwell, of this city, has as last intimated that if nominated on July 30 he will run. The other candidate talked of is Chilton A. White, of Brown County. Messrs. Brinkeshoff and Cunningham report that the meeting will be very large. They say that at first fully two-thirds of the Democratic party of the State were in accord with the Allen County movement, but that the Democratic party has been furiously whipping in since the passage of the resolutions. Senator Thurman and John Thompson, of Columbus, President of the State Central Democratic Committee, have been writing to leading Democrats all over the State, urging them to use all possible efforts to check the movement. Gen. Cox, of this city, will take no active part, owing to the press of professional duties and to a delicacy in entering into a movement which he has not personally influenced.

Judge Stallo and Mr. Kitteridge, of this city, were visited. Both favor the movement, but incline to the formation of a new party. Plans of operation among the leaders are diverse. Some of them want fusion; others are averse to a trade combination, and others still desire to operate indirectly toward preparing the way for a new party by breaking up the Democratic party. They they hope to do by maintaining a full State ticket in the coming campaign.

PEORIA.

A Village Sensation—Preparations for the State Fair.

PEORIA, Ill., July 25.—The *Evening Review* of last night contains a sensational story of a well-known young lady eloping with a clerk, and, upon his refusing to marry her, she poisoned herself, at Indianapolis. No names are given, and the story is regarded as a hoax.

The *Transcript* of this morning contains a detailed account of the progress being made on the State Fair grounds. An exceedingly large force of men are engaged, and the work is being pushed through rapidly. An amphitheatre, capable of seating 5,000 people, is being erected, with a floral hall and other buildings on a corresponding scale. The grand ball will be given when the floral hall is completed; 1,000 invitations will be issued; tickets, $5 each. The Committee having the arrangements in charge are using every effort to make the fair the greatest success Illinois has ever seen.

What a Greedy Monopoly Has Done.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 25.—Owing to a dispute with the Horse Railroad Company in reference to a threatened increase of passenger rates, during the proposed fair, the Quincy Fair Association has decided to abandon the project of holding a fair this fall. The track is in fair condition, however, and a series of races by some of the best horses in the country, will be substituted. The dispute and its result causes a great deal of feeling here.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 25.—One of the objects sought to be obtained under the Land-Grant law of last winter, viz: the construction of a road in Chippewa Valley, seems in a fair way of realization, through the Chippewa Falls Company, of which ex-Lieut.-Gov. Pound is President, with a capital of $160,000, to which liberal subscriptions have been made in Chippewa Falls, Hudson, and elsewhere, and whose articles of association were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The Company will be backed by the West Wisconsin Railroad Company, and, it is claimed, will build twelve miles up the Chippewa Valley from Eau Claire to Chippewa Falls within two months.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 25.—Affidavits have been prepared by the defendants in the suit to put the St. Paul & Pacific Railway in bankruptcy, and all the parties leave on Monday for Davenport, Iowa, where the suit will be tried by Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court.

KANSAS CITY, July 25.—The legal complications which have caused a suspension of work upon the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad having been settled, work will be resumed on Monday next and be pushed forward rapidly.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Reports are in circulation here that Tom Scott is to be President of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 25.—George M. Priest, of Henderson, was elected Vice-President, and the Hon. William Heilbman, of Evansville, President, of an organization to build a railroad from this city to Louisville.

THE IOWA BANDITS.

The Scoundrels in a Fair Way of Being Captured.

They Are Surrounded by Their Pursuers in Worth County, Mo.

Personnel and Previous Operations of the Gang.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 25.—This morning Maj. J. F. E. Barnard, Superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company, received the following telegram, copies of which he immediately placed in the hands of Sheriff Gates and Marshal Ritchie:

HOPKINS, July 26, 1873.

J. F. Barnard:

There is no doubt but we have the track of two of the robbers' horses. Two of them were seen within 10 miles east of Grant City, and three of them within a mile of that place. They are in the Grand River country on the old Kansas City trail, and will doubtless get together to-night and take a ford in the forks of the river. The Sheriff of Nodaway County is on track of the first two men. They will doubtless cross the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road before long. Their horses are badly worn out, and they are trying to trade with every one that they meet. There is no doubt as to the identity of two of the men.

(Signed) W. H. ADAMS.

A gentleman who came in Conductor Abe Hayer's train, on Thursday night, informs us that during the evening three telegrams were received by Mr. Hayer, stating that a part of the robbers had crossed the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad a few miles east of Chillicothe, with a large party but three miles behind them.

The last telegram stated that the pursuers were very close on the scoundrels; that the people in every section that could be reached by telegraph had been advised, and that the roads in every direction were guarded by bodies of men. It is further added that two of the robbers were the two notorious robbers of Clay County. Never has there been such a determined pursuit of villains as in this instance. All the power that the railroad companies can use has been brought to bear, the telegraph has been employed day and night to furnish information. In this city Supt. Barnard has used every effort in his power to aid the authorities, and his agents along the line of the road keep him constantly advised of any information they receive. It seems almost impossible for the scoundrels to escape, and yet, if the men alluded to are the leaders, they will never be taken without a terrible conflict. These men were once notorious bushwackers. At the close of the war they turned out as robbers and murderers, and since that time have been secretly in crime their every move excites terror into the hearts of the people. Outlaws form a society with every man's hands against death. They know that capture means instant death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 25.—News from the railroad robbers is still eagerly looked for here. A few dispatches have been received here to-day by the railroad and express officials from parties in pursuit of the robbers, the most important of which locates the robbers in Worth County, Missouri. This report states that they have them surrounded, and are closing in on them from all sides. Parties in pursuit of them state that their horses are worn down by dodging around in all parts of the country trying to elude their pursuers, and that they are trying to trade them off, taking that with fresh horses they could break through the chain of their pursuers. The railroad men are very confident of their capture.

Another dispatch was received here to-day which says that in a sealed package in the express safe were $1,637. This makes the amount secured by the robbers $8,637.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 25.—Telegrams received this morning from officers in pursuit of the railroad robbers say that the pursuit of the robbers were near Pattenburg, Mo., on Wednesday, going south. A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., this morning, says that the five men were seen in Worth County, Mo., on yesterday morning. Their horses were tired out, and they tried to trade them off for fresh ones, but could not. A posse of officers left St. Joseph this morning to get below them. Men are forming to head them up from the north and west. They have got demoralized, having been defeated in their efforts to reach Mercer County. It is now positively known that one of the men who rode by them was here at the races last summer, that he came from Missouri, and was ruled off the course as a professional racer. A full and complete description of all the men and horses have been obtained from farm-houses where they have stopped on the way.

A telegram from San Francisco, Cal., to-day, says that the sealed bag of Wells, Fargo & Co., which was in the robbed express car, contained $1,633, instead of $600, the first dispatch being a blunder of the telegraph operator.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Rafferty, the engineer, who was killed by the robbers, closed yesterday. The jury say, that "The said Rafferty came to his death by reason of the train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, from Council Bluffs to Chicago, on the night of the 21st day of July, being thrown from the track, between Anita and Adair, Iowa, without any negligence on the part of said Company, by the misplacement of the rail, with felonious intent, by a certain number of masked men to us unknown; and we further find that the said John Rafferty refused to abandon his train when apprised of danger, and died manfully at his post."

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The police of this city, from facts which have come to their knowledge, believe that the robbers of the Iowa railroad train are the same that robbed the bank in St. Genevieve, Mo., last May, the Russellville (Ky.) bank two years ago, and the Gallatin bank, in this State, and also committed several other bold robberies. Their rendezvous is said to be Jackson County, Mo., and their homes are scattered around in that and Clay and Lafayette and Ray Counties. Some of their names are Jesse and Frank James, Bill Shepard, Cole, Younger, and McCoy. Their families are said to cultivate small farms in the counties named, and their homes are surrounded by those of relatives and friends who would not themselves commit crime, but would shield these desperadoes to the last.

Newspaper Interest Sold.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—An $80,000 interest in the St. Louis *Daily Times* was sold to-day by C. C. Rainwater, administrator of the estate of the late Maj. Ewing, principal owner of that paper, to George B. Clark, State Auditor, and Charles A. Marks, St. Louis County Collector.

Stabbed in a Drunken Brawl.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—In a drunken fight in Russell County, Ky., in which several men were engaged, George H. Harris was fatally stabbed by James Bayburn. The parties were all arrested.

FOREIGN.

The War in Spain—Threatened March on Madrid.

The Insurgents in Cartagena Threaten Retaliation on the Germans.

Signing of the Russo-Khivan Treaty.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 25.—The Cortes has passed a bill suppressing the Admiralty.

President Salmeron has issued a proclamation calling 80,000 men of the reserves into active service against the insurrectionists.

BARCELONA, July 25.—The gens d'armerie of this city, which left to join the Carlists, have reconsidered their determination and returned to their allegiance to the Republic, amid the enthusiasm of the populace. Only their Colonel and his son went over to the insurgents.

MADRID, July 25.—It is reported that Gen. Contreras, the leader of the revolt at Cartagena, is marching on this city, with 6,000 men, having left a force equally strong at Cartagena. It is also said that he has sent the frigate Almansa to Malaga, and the steamer Puando el Catolico to Tarrevieja, with instructions to commanders to levy contributions upon the inhabitants.

The President of the Committee of Public Safety in Madrid has fled from the city.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Information from Madrid, by telegraph, has just been received in diplomatic circles that the Cortes, by a large majority, has resolved not to confer further political privileges on Cuba until the insurgents shall lay down their arms.

MADRID, July 25.—Contreras, commanding the Rebels in Cartagena, threatens to seize all the German ships now lying in harbor in that port, unless the Vigilante, captured by the German man-of-war, is restored to the insurgents.

There is rumor which needs confirmation that the German Consul at Cartagena has been arrested by the insurgents, and is detained as a hostage.

MADRID, July 25.—Contreras, assuming the title of President and Commander of the land and sea forces of the Canton of Murcia, has addressed a circular memorandum to foreign powers.

The Germans have liberated the crew of the Vigilante for fear the German Consul and his family at Cartagena would be shot.

The insurgents have promised to delay the seizure of the German vessel in port three days, so that their commanders may have time to telegraph for and receive instructions from Berlin.

BARCELONA, July 25.—Four officers of the Civil Guard of this city have been shot for attempting to desert to the Carlists.

KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Kaufmann, announcing that the treaty between Russia and Khiva had been signed. The Khan promises to pay Russia two millions of rubles and to abolish capital punishment in his dominion. In return for this, Russia guarantees the independence of the Khanate. The Czar's troops will occupy Khiva until the war indemnity is paid. A portion of the territory of the Khanate is to be given to Bokhara for assistance rendered to the Russian troops.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 25.—One after another of the Ministerial papers are yielding to the force of public opinion, and say that Parliament must not be prorogued without full discussion. The *Mail* is the only prominent paper that still urges the prorogation without discussion. The Opposition are at work. Various Reform Associations are holding meetings, and petitions are already in progress of being signed, asking the Governor-General to be pleased not to pror

MARYLAND.

A Visit to the "Head of Elk."

The Fisheries of the Olden Times, and Their Present Exhaustion.

Political Status of Postmaster-General Creswell.

A Sketch of His Career---His Presidential Aspirations.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ELKTON, Md., July 19, 1873.

The town, known in early American history as the

"HEAD OF ELK,"

has a population of about 1,800 inhabitants, and is the shire-town or capital of Cecil County, the extreme northern end of the eastern shore of Maryland,—a locality familiar to gourmands on account of its being the habitat of the oyster, the terrapin, and the canvas-back duck. Although the town is said to have improved vastly during the past twenty years, it is as slow and sleepy a place as one could well find to spend a broiling July day in; and a stranger, taking as an index of its average enterprise the dozen or more liquor-saloons that ornament its streets, and their numerous patrons, jumps to the conclusion that its principal article of traffic is tanglefoot whisky. Being the county-seat, it of course has a jail and a court-house. The former has been recently built, and is decidedly the finest building in the town; while the latter, which was erected in 1793, if the inscription on the vane that ornaments its cupola is not apocryphal, is an uncomfortable, inconvenient, barn-like sort of a structure, whose architect must have been a wooden-headed fellow, who entertained very unique ideas of the temple in which justice was to be administered. This vane, by the way, which is a huge wooden fish, was a symbol of the great staple of the country at that time; for the old inhabitants will tell you, with a sigh, that the

SHAD AND HERRING

that used to be caught in immense quantities in the Susquehanna, Elk, and Northeast Rivers, were the largest, fattest, and sweetest caught in any of the rivers of America. Forty years ago, the people hereabouts all say, fish were so abundant at the numerous fisheries on these rivers that shad sold at $2.50 a hundred, and herring at 25 cents a barrel; and, when the carts and wagons that thronged there during the fishing season had obtained and paid for the quantity they wanted, the fishermen were so anxious to get rid of their surplus stock that they would keep piling on to the over-loaded teams as long as a fish would stick; and thousands of fine shad and herring were every spring scattered over the lands of those living near the fisheries, as a cheap and good manure. Such wanton waste is however, always followed by its legitimate punishment, and fish are now so scarce in all these rivers that, unless they are artificially stocked, and protected by legislative enactment, the waters of Maryland will be completely exhausted of fish in a few years. Even now, shad sell readily on the fishing-shores at $25 a hundred, and herring at $1 a hundred, while the alewives, or "old wives," as the natives call a species of shad that used to be considered too poor and bony for good manure, sell rapidly at five and ten cents each; and such refuse fish as mullets, catfish, perch, yellow nebs, &c., are in brisk demand at fine prices.

But, as the object of my visit to Elkton was to gather up some facts about the political status of

THE POST-MASTER-GENERAL,

who is a resident of Cecil County, and spends a good portion of his leisure time at his farm near this town, I must return to my subject, from which I am wildly rambling. Mr. Creswell was born in 1828, in Port Deposit, a small lumbering town, about twenty miles west of here, on the Susquehanna River. He graduated at Dickinson College, came to Elkton when he was young, and after he was admitted to the Bar, practised ten or a dozen years as a member of the firm of "Earle & Creswell," whose dingy tin sign I noticed still tacked to the shutter of an office opposite the Court-House, although neither of the firm has been in practice here for the past eight or ten years. The firm was quite a successful one, and had a fine, paying practice; but both members appear to have had a weakness for public life, and left the law and the profits for official position. About the time Mr. Creswell entered actively into political life, Mr. Earle was appointed Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland; and, when Mr. Creswell became Postmaster-General, he appointed Mr. Earle his First Assistant, in which position he remained until a short time before his connection with the notorious Chorpenning claim.

CRESWELL'S FIRST POLITICAL VENTURE

was in 1851, shortly after his admission to the Bar. At that time he was a Whig, and was nominated and run by the Whig party as a candidate for the Constitutional Convention of Maryland. He was defeated, however, and took no interest in politics again till 1856, when he turned up as a red-hot Pro-Slavery Democrat, and was sent as a delegate to Convention that nominated Buchanan in Cincinnati. It was said to have taken quite a little to make the campaign that fall red-hot. Pro-Slavery speeches, and Creswell was one of the delegates chosen to represent Cecil County in the Democratic State Convention, to which he was elected by a handsome majority. How his election was accomplished, is well remembered by the Opposition Democrats, who were kept from the polls by Federal bayonets, and who say it was connived at, if not engineered, by those in authority at Washington, who deemed it important for the Union cause that the Administration should have the support of a loyal Congressional delegation from Maryland. In 1858 Creswell was again a candidate for re-election; but the War was then closed, things had assumed a more pacific aspect, and a Democrat was elected in his stead. As the Republican party was then in the ascendant in the Maryland Legislature, Creswell was that winter taken up by them as a candidate for the United States Senate, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator Hicks; and, after an animated contest with Montgomery Blair, who had shortly before flopped over to the Democracy, and been accepted by them as a candidate, he was elected to fill the unexpired term, and stepped out of the House into the Senate, and has ever since figured quite conspicuously among our leading politicians.

CRESWELL'S AMBITION

ever since he got into power, has been to rule the roost, by becoming chief dispenser of the political patronage of Maryland. For the accomplishment of this object, he commenced toiling assiduously the day he entered Congress, and, by his dogged persistency, he has eventually succeeded. As soon as he got to Washington, he began manipulating the wires, and was so successful in his efforts that he induced Mr. Lincoln to believe it was highly essential that all the Federal officials in Maryland, most of whom Creswell cordially disliked, should be removed, and new ones appointed, for which purpose a list, containing the Republican names of the State. And, at the time of his assassination, the President is said to have had in his desk a list of the men selected by Creswell, handed him a few hours previous, with the assurance that they were generally acceptable, and whom Mr. Lincoln had promised to appoint in a day or two. His untimely taking-off interfered materially with the programme, and, although Andy Johnson afterward partially consummated the arrangement, there appears to have been a compromise, under which Creswell chafed considerably, because all the new appointees were not his favorites or sworn adherents. But, so long as Johnson remained in power, it was impossible for him to obtain a new deal, and he was compelled to watch and wait. When Grant stepped into the White House, the Maryland Republicans were as inharmonious as ever; but, as the different factions struck hands and exclaimed, "Let us have peace!" the spoils were divided in as equitable a manner as possible among them. Creswell was disgruntled at the division, nevertheless, and resolved inwardly that he would rest neither day nor night till his adversaries were rooted out.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN

is the only Republican daily, and consequently the leading Republican journal in the State. It supported the Bell-Everett ticket in 1860, and has always been badly afflicted with the dry-rot of Conservatism; but, being high-toned and highly-respectable, the Conservative merchants of Baltimore and the old-fogy politicians religiously read, and sacrilegiously swore by, the *American*; and, when it found its politics on the wane, it boldly changed its politics and its proprietor, and, in order to give its support a Republicanism, profitable to give its support a Republicanism, profitable to it, carried over to that party with it a large majority of its readers. Hence it exerted considerable influence, and the Administration deemed it advisable to defer considerably in its appointments, to the wishes of the proprietors of the *American*,—so much so, in fact, that Edington Fulton, a brother of the chief proprietor and editor, was appointed Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, and held the position till a short time since. When Grant entered upon his second term, and reorganized his old Cabinet, the Post-master-General felt that he was firm enough in his seat, and possessed influence enough with the President, to suggest that some changes among the office-holders of Maryland would be gratifying to him. As the result of his suggestion, the friends of the Baltimore *American* went out of office, the adherents of Mr Creswell took their places, and the Postmaster-General felt that he had gained "a glorious victory," and that his prospects were improved for becoming

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ever since he got into power, has been to rule the roost, by becoming chief dispenser of the political patronage of Maryland. For the accomplishment of this object, he commenced toiling assiduously the day he entered

for his friends here give utterance to the opinion, which his opponents say is the one pervading idea in Creswell's mind, that he is the coming man for next President. There is, unfortunately, a large body of politicians who still labor under the delusion that the Union is divided into sections whose interests are antagonistic, and that the political equilibrium can be preserved only by distributing the patronage equitably among these sections. As all our Presidents, for the last thirty years, excepting that political eunuch, Andy Johnson, have been taken from North of Mason and Dixon's line, it is argued that the honor should be conceded to the Southern section, out of courtesy, if not as a right, of furnishing the next Republican Presidential candidate; and, as Creswell looms up at least a head and shoulders above any of the other politicians of the former Slave States, who, unless Grant should insist on being his own successor and remaining for a third term, is so likely to be the nominee of the Republican party for President in 1876 as John A. J. Creswell?

A CARD FROM MR. SHEPPARD HOMANS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The July number of the *Spectator*, a monthly paper devoted to insurance, contains an account of an "interview" between its editor and Mr. Frederick S. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, from which the following is an extract:

Editor.—What were the causes of Mr. (Actuary) Homans' retirement from the Mutual Life?

Winston.—"In brief, unfaithfulness, incompetency, obstinacy, impracticability, and insubordination, in my opinion, were the reasons why the Board rid themselves of him."

I am by profession a life insurance actuary, and depend, in a measure, for my support upon the results of my labors as such. I am also bound to protect my character from defamation. I cannot, therefore, let the statement above quoted remain unnoticed. Had Mr. Winston given to his interviewer the facts instead of his opinions, and allowed the public to form their conclusions, no notice of the matter on my part would have been necessary. The facts are these:

In November, 1869, I was the Auditor of the Mutual Life Company, and Mr. Winston the President. He brought me the receipts and official quarterly statements of the cashier, with payments, prepared under his direction by the bookkeeper, in such manner that, upon investigation, I detected the fact that certain items had been improperly withheld in the final payments of death claims to the representatives of deceased policy-holders; the books of the Company having been already prepared, under his orders, with a view to deprive such parties of said amounts so withheld. I made this statement by certificate of the same in the usual manner to be corrected myself as an act justifying him, and involving me in an act of discomplice in the perpetrators, and a direct violation of the charter of the Company. I, therefore, declined and refused to make the statement, beyond certifying that the books of the Company showed the entries upon them. This certificate he accordingly and violently erased, and I told him that, if I did not audit the accounts of the Company in a proper manner, he would find somebody else for my secretary who would.

That in this I was unfaithful to Mr. Winston in his scheme for defrauding the beneficiaries of certain policies of the Company I admit, but unfaithful to the Company never. That Mr. Winston I was in this matter impractical, insubordinate, and obstinate is certainly so.

Upon occurrence, it of course became necessary that I should be got rid of; but Mr. Winston does little justice to his position in the case by stating that the Trustees determined to get rid of me. If the Trustees had come to such determination, it would have been practically but little moment, unless Mr. Winston so different or too indolent to cancel them. Each of his Trustees holds his office by the appointment or toleration of Mr. Winston, and from time to time the most respectable merchants, who have been members of the Board have been got rid of for exhibiting "obstinacy, impracticability, and insubordination," amounting to "unfaithfulness" to Mr. Winston, in regard to such schemes and practices of his as he may not be able to conceal from the knowledge of the Trustees.

His charge of incompetency, in that I was accountable for the fearful blunder in the distribution of surplus in 1870, and that said blunder was occasioned by a mistake of mine, is simply untrue. It was occasioned by the direct interference of Mr. Winston, in opposition to the decision of distinguished referees, which had been approved, adopted, and ordered carried out by the Board of Trustees, and he is responsible for the blunder, as he well knows. Mr. Winston never would have made this charge against me unless under the excitement of feeling growing out of a circumstance beyond my control, viz.: that I falsely gave testimony (under the compulsory process of subpœna) before the Assembly Committee during an investigation which resulted in his conviction of malfeasance in office, of the unwarranted use of trust funds, and of fraudulent attempts at concealment of his conduct by false and altered entries in the books of the Company.

SHEPPARD HOMANS.

331 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 16, 1873.

A Fish Story.

The Butland (Vt.) *Herald* is responsible for these assertions: "An old resident of Castleton, who lives in the vicinity of Bomoseen Lake, was recently fishing in the lake, being anchored but a few rods from shore, when he had a most extraordinary 'bite and take' at the end of his line and hook. With an unlimited amount of exertion he pulled up a four-gallon jug, with something inside tugging at the line. Upon breaking the jug a three-pound pickerel was found. The prohibitions are that the fish in his early 'fishhood,' being of a philosophical turn of mind, or being out on a 'little tiral,' in search of something to make his heart happy, had entered his jug, and being unable to get out had remained there ever since, till he had attained his present weight and age."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Heavy Bodies of Timber Found in Northwestern Nebraska.

Lieut. John H. Coale's Narrative.

Journal of a Scout from the North Loup Country to the Niobrara.

Something About Buffalo, Antelope, Wild Cranes, and Bones of Mastodons.

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LOUP RIVER, Neb., July 19, 1873.

In obedience to orders from our commanding officer, Maj. James S. Brisbin, we quitted our camp on the North Loup, in the State of Nebraska, June 25, 1873. Our orders were to "proceed up the North Loup Valley to the second North Fork of Loup River, and march by way of the head of Lone Pine Creek to the Niobrara River, striking it where the mouth of Rapid River is to be found." For the journey we were provided with twenty days' half-rations of forage and full rations of hard bread, sugar, coffee, and bacon. The command consisted of Maj. Thomas J. Gregg, Second United States Cavalry; myself, 2 citizens, 58 horses, 17 mules, and 57 soldiers of Company C, Second United States Cavalry. As we had but two 6-mule teams and two 3-mule wagons, they were necessarily heavily loaded, and our progress was slow.

DIFFICULTIES.

As before stated, we marched from Camp Canby on the afternoon of June 25, 1873, and almost immediately encountered difficulties. At Davis Creek, six miles out, we found the crossing bad, and on attempting to pass over one of our wagons, it upset, throwing out sight boxes of hard bread, one box of sugar, and many other necessary supplies. The wagon was broken beyond repair, and there was no help for it but to wait and send back to Camp Canby for a new wagon. Maj. Gregg himself went back, with one or two men, and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, returned with a new wagon and stores to replace those damaged, which had to be abandoned in the stream, they being so soaked with water as to have become entirely worthless.

It was now too late to attempt to go any farther that day, and we encamped on Davis Creek, the grass being very fine and the water excellent, with plenty of fuel at hand.

Next morning, at 6 o'clock, we recommenced our march, our journey lying up the south bank of the North Loup. The hills, after crossing Davis Creek, are very steep, and we had to double the teams to pull the wagons up. With the exception of the first four miles, however, the road is very good to Dane Creek, a distance of sixteen miles from our last camp. The valley over which we had passed was very beautiful and rich; the soil being a black loam and free from stone. It is in most places from two to four miles wide, the river flowing along the north side, with many groves of fine timber growing on islands and along its banks.

ROSES.

Our camp at Dane Creek was literally a bed of roses, the ground being covered with thousands of wild prairie-roses. I noticed several fine farms along our march this day, and at one place saw lettuce, onions, potatoes, peas, beans, and corn growing luxuriantly. The farmers in this part of the country seemed much more thrifty than those I had seen farther down the valley.

In the night, a cloud of mosquitoes came down upon us, and we were nearly eaten alive. I had seen much of these pests before, but never knew them so bad as at Dane Creek. I got under cover with my head and face until near morning, when, entirely exhausted, I fell asleep, and they had their feast.

The following morning was very beautiful, and we broke camp at 6 o'clock and 4 minutes. We only marched to Turtle Creek, three miles, when, in crossing, one of the wagons struck fast in the quicksand, and another one upset. We consumed about an hour in putting our wagon to rights, and continued our journey at 8 o'clock along the Loup, which runs here very near the bluffs. At noon the clock was turned out to graze, and I ascended the bluff for a view of the valley. The scene was very fine, the valley being about fifteen miles broad and level, divided nearly down the middle by a bright and winding river, with timber following over the top with brush or logs, covered with earth.

"HAPPY JACK."

In the afternoon the bluffs grew more abrupt, and we crossed a very bad ravine, where the ambulance upset. This day we saw "Happy Jack's" place, a famous hunter and scout. His real name is Swinger, but he is never called by it, being only known as "Happy Jack." Now Jack's place lives Lent Goodlove, who has a fine ranch. Just beyond Goodlove's the valley opens out very wide,—10 miles in extent, I should think,—and the soil becomes somewhat thinner, but is still good wheat-land. The Burlington & Missouri Railroad will run directly through this land in the Loup Valley, but its line in Lent Goodlove's place, and from here on, all the lands belong to the Government, are surveyed, and open to homestead or pre-emption by settlers. I saw cactus and buffalo-grass,—a pretty good sign of thin soil.

At 3 o'clock we reached the first fork of the North Loup, and crossed over, encamping between the two streams. The South Fork is the larger of the two waters, but our course lies up the North Branch. We found the crossing quite bad, and had to double the stream full of quicksands. The wagons were got over with great difficulty, having to be dragged through by hand, part of the loads being first removed and carried over on the men's backs. The crossing was effected just where the two streams join the river, being there about fifty yards wide, swift, and treacherous, but not deep, the water only coming up to the bottom of the wagon-box. We passed through the Danish settlement, where we saw many fine farms opened by new settlers. Not much land has been as yet reduced to cultivation, but, in what was planted, the crops looked well. At the forks lives an old hermit named Messenger, who tills a small patch of ground, and leads a lonely life. He is quite an intelligent man.

BEYOND CIVILIZATION.

JUNE 28.—Started up the North Fork this morning at 6 o'clock. The valley is quite narrow, not over a mile from bluff to bluff, but the soil is rich loam. Timber is growing scarce, but there is good grass. We are now beyond civilization, and will see no more houses from this on. The valley widens as we ascend, and the bluffs diminish in size. Wild flowers grow in profusion everywhere, and we begin to find game. A hunter killed a fine deer and two ducks. The river is very crooked, and we have to cross it. I saw the remains of an old Indian camp of immense size, and where there had been a great buffalo-surround. Skulls, bones, and hair were scattered for miles, showing that many hundreds, if not thousands, of animals had been killed. Our camp is on the river near this point, and a good one, except there is no wood, timber having run out 12 miles below.

Soon after camping, our pickets signaled a party approaching, which proved to be Mr. Dougherty with some surveyors. He knows but little about the country, having been only some 10 miles farther up. A severe storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, occurred during the night, and then the mosquitoes began to eat us.

JUNE 29.—Off at 7 a. m., our course being through sand hills. Very hard pulling for wagons, and the river crooked. Several wagons have ever traveled here before, and we are making a new trail. The river grows smaller; and, about noon, marshes appear, miles in extent. We travel close along the bluffs on the north side of the river. Several antelope are seen; and, a mile farther on, we came upon four deer, but do not succeed in killing any. A small, clear creek runs into the Loup from the north, after which the valley widens out. In crossing the creek, the large army-wagons stuck fast, and were got over with considerable difficulty. From information received last night from Mr. Dougherty, streams of this kind do not have water in them after July 15. To avoid a big bend in the river, we attempted to cross over, and, in doing so, broke our ambulance-tongue. The wagons kept the north bank, and the ambulance and cavalry kept up the south side. We soon re-crossed the river, and encamped on a sandy bluff. The soil is pure sand-hills, no wood, and but little grass.

THE KIS-KI-PAH.

JUNE 30.—Marched at 6 a. m., going up the Kis-ki-pah, which here empties into the Loup. Our course is now northwest, the other branch of the Loup turning off south. It is still quite large, 30 yards wide, I should think. The Kis-ki-pah rapidly diminishes in size after leaving the Loup, and the soil all the way along its banks is sandy and untimbered. Saw some antelope; cranes, curlew, and plover, in abundance. Found Indian camps, probably ten years old, some of which must have contained hundreds of lodges. The river is now quite small, and marshes begin to appear, some of them quite extensive. Course north and west, which would indicate that we are quite close to the source of the Kis-ki-pah. No timber, not even a willow, to be seen. Grass is pretty good, and we encamp. A heavy shower commenced at noon, and lasted some two hours. Sergeant Irwin and Happy Jack, who are with us, went up the river 6 miles above our camp, where they say it forks. Following up the North Fork they saw a herd of buffalo, but they were too far off to be attacked before morning. It is raining to-night.

JULY 1.—In the saddle at 6 a. m., and our course nearly north, along the Kis-ki-pah, which is still quite strong and swift. A courier from Camp Canby informs us that Gen. Ord and Col. Brisbin are coming up, and we are directed to leave a detachment of men at North Fork and on Lone Pine, with forage for the General's animals. Maj. Gregg will send back Happy Jack and two men to guide the General's party up. Valley narrow, soil sandy, but much improved, and grass better. No wood yet. Passed Forks reported last night by Sergeant Irwin, and north up the North Branch. Water only continues one mile, and then runs out. Saw some antelope, and Irwin killed one. Private Crittenden sighted the buffalo seen last night, and killed one, a fine young cow. The herd is about twenty-five strong, and to the eastward. Our course through the hills northwest, with no wood or water, and but little grass. Toward evening we ascended a wide plateau, and found good grass; also, a large pond of water by which we camped, and got willows to make coffee. Ought to have been on head of Lone Pine, but saw nothing of it. One of the men picked up an old Remington revolver, such as were issued to the army some years ago. Troops must have been here before, but we see no trail made by them. We had to-night for supper buffalo-steaks and antelope-chops, with sand-hill cranes' and plovers' eggs.

DISCOVERY OF TIMBER.

JULY 2.—A lovely morning. Marched at 7 o'clock over a beautiful plain, which stretches out as far as the eye can reach. Course still northwest, and over a small, sparsely-wooded creek, which we supposed at first was Lone Pine, but learned afterwards was Evergreen Run. Good grass and water here, and it has evidently been once a famous resort of buffalo. Bones are everywhere, and the ground indented by wallows. Six miles from Evergreen we marched through sand-hills, and struck a stream with steep banks. It is covered on both sides by a dense growth of pine timber. There is a considerable body of pine here, and this is an astonishing and valuable discovery, as it was not known before there were pine-logs in this part of the country. Soil sandy here, but was excellent on the large plateau before crossing Evergreen Run. We saw from Lone Pine bench-lands to the north, which are supposed to be on the Niobrara. We could not cross Lone Pine where we struck it, on account of steep banks, and so followed it up 6 miles to find a crossing, which we made only by digging down the approaches. Stream is clear, rapid, and cold, 20 feet wide and 4 feet deep. Camped on Lone Pine, with plenty of wood, water, and grass. No pine trees where we camped, but plenty of oak.

JUNE 3.—Off at 6 a. m.; course northwest, over sand-hills. Two miles out crossed small creek running east, and heavily timbered. Crossed level plateau with good grass, and found another stream of the same number on it, except a few stunted oaks. It is a branch of the other creek, and empties not far below. The crossing of the creek was very bad, and we camped by it. Maj. Gregg sent out scouts, who returned in the evening and reported that the creek emptied into the Niobrara, fifteen miles below. Mosquitoes very bad to-night. Think that I can smell

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The Chicago & Savannah Railroad.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Press, July 23.

The magnificent enterprise seems likely to obtain as speedy a realization as any yet brought to the public notice. Western people do not move like us. They are rapid in everything they do. A little while ago the Chicago & Savannah Railroad was a mere rumor; now it is a well authenticated reality. A road from Chicago to Savannah is the easiest thing in the world. The Company is formed. In October they expect to have all their plans completed. Application will be made to Congress for power to contract for the purchase or loaning of other lines of railroad, and the Company will go to work at once. Lexington is the objective point in Kentucky on a straight line to the Southern seaport. They can avail themselves of railroad facilities already in existence, to a point in Indiana, a few miles from the Ohio River, from that they build to Vevay, where they cross the Ohio, and make connection with the great Cincinnati Southern Railroad to Lexington, thence by the same road to Chattanooga, thence by the Southern system of roads to Savannah. Selah.

East St. Louis "Going Up."

From the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.

The City Council of East St. Louis have decided to raise the grade of their streets eight feet above the St. Louis city directrix, or about six inches above high water mark of 1844. To carry out this act, Col. Henry Flad and Thomas J. Whitman, of St. Louis, were appointed to carry out the grade. With them is associated Mr. T. M. Long, City Engineer of the place. Surveys have been made, and the elevations of the grade established. The grade fixed upon ranges from six to fourteen feet above the present surface of ground on which the city is built. In a few places the "fill" will be as much as eighteen feet. If the old bed of the river is filled to this new grade, it will require nearly fifty feet of earth to be placed over the present surface to bring it to the required elevation. This is certainly an immense undertaking. An interesting question is, where will they get the earth for the filling, as the whole country for miles around is as flat as a pancake. Alton might, however, furnish a few dozen hills for a reasonable consideration.

CAPT. JONES' EXPEDITION.

It Leaves Camp Brown for the Mountains.

Progress of the Expedition Across Wyoming.

Letter from Lieut. Robert H. Young.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHEYENNE, July 20, 1873.

Lieut. Robert H. Young, Fourth United States Infantry, writing from Camp Brown, Wyoming Territory, under date of July 11, gives news from Capt. Jones' Exploring Expedition up to the morning of that date. He says:

OUR MARCH ACROSS WYOMING TERRITORY,

from Fort Bridger to Camp Brown, in the Wind River Valley, was without matters of special interest. We found the streams much swollen and difficult to cross. Our progress was very slow, and many of the pack-mules behaved badly,—bucking, kicking, and giving trouble as only mules can. In fording the Sandies, we lost two mules by drowning. The water was only about 4 feet deep on the crossing, but the mules got down and drowned before we could get them out. We arrived at Camp Brown on the 1st of July, and have been delayed ever since fixing up. At last

WE ARE IN READINESS TO MARCH,

and will leave to-morrow morning for the mountains. Our course will be by Buffalo Bull Lake, Big Wind River, and Muddy. We crossed our pack-train over the Little Wind River yesterday, and are now encamped on the north bank of the stream. You know Camp Brown stands on the south bank of the river. We brought out with us 41 'sparejoes,' very much out of order, but have had them repaired so they will carry about 250 pounds to each pack-mule.

Capt. Jones has in his scientific corps 13 persons, including himself and Lieut. Blunt, Thirteenth United States Infantry. The party have with them 2 colored cooks, 2 guides, and 16 Shoshonee Indians. The expedition is escorted by Capt. Henry Noyes, Company I, Second United States Cavalry. His command consists of 53 enlisted men, Lieut. Hall, Lieut. Kingsbury, and Assistant Surgeon Heizman. I am the Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence to the command, and have 1 chief packer, 8 packers, and 1 cook.

TO RECAPITULATE,

we are 7 officers, 53 soldiers, 3 cooks, 2 guides, 9 packers, 11 citizens, and 16 Indians; total, 101. We will take out with us six weeks' supplies, and I shall probably return inside of that time to Camp Brown with the pack-train for more rations. We have had some specimens of what a mule can do at kicking and bucking, and the conduct of the green mules has been a source of great amusement on the way to the young gentlemen who accompany the expedition. They are not now quite so funny, however, since they have had to mount broncho horses and mules that have given them some experience in the bucking business. My position is by no means ornamental, and I have been kept very busy, so that I have very little time or opportunity for writing. The streams which have heretofore been deep are now falling rapidly, and we expect little trouble in fording those to be crossed on our way out.

THE CROPS

in the Popoasie Valley look fine, and those on Little Wind River are growing luxuriantly this season. Wheat, barley, oats, and corn look remarkably well, and all kinds of garden stuffs and vegetables are abundant. The grass is very rank, and grazing most excellent. There is no timber on it, except a few scattered cedars. It is a branch of the other creek, and empties not far below. The crossing of the creek was very bad, and we camped by it. Maj. Gregg sent out scouts, who returned in the evening and reported that the creek emptied into the Niobrara, fifteen miles below. Mosquitoes very bad to-night. I think that I can smell

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started in Elgin before the snow flies. Already $100,000 of the stock is taken; and, either in North Elgin or West Elgin, the new Company can have a free donation of thirty acres to secure the location in the vicinity.

We hear also of an enterprise on a similar scale, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling certain patented articles; including a very simple bag-tie; a steam engine which consumes without rubbing or pounding, an abrasive powder which is intended to supersede the finer grades of emery; a summer fuel and kindling; and an automatic car-coupler (now in the hands of the Patent Office), which can be uncoupled at will from the car or engine or from the ground, and suited to any car it may meet with. This institution promises eventually to become quite a large concern.

Other enterprises are said to be afloat; and, since the Chicago & Pacific Railroad are obliged to run through West Elgin, in close proximity to the mill-race, many manufactories will doubtless avail themselves of the special advantages thus offered.

Nor is Elgin to be guessed at as a residence suburb of Chicago, as is evinced by the number of city-men who are to be seen daily on the accommodation trains.

As regards building operations for the present season, Elginites have already contracted for forty-five residences, ranging from the $15,000 mansion to the $700 cottage, and aggregating about $100,000.

One thing more and I have done,—the schools. Heretofore Elgin could not boast of them: Poor schools, poor school-houses, poorly paid school-teachers for years. But, with a new Board, under a new law, we shall have a clean sweep. Already an addition to the High-School building, improvements in other houses, and $5 a month more to the teachers, show that the new leaven is working. And we are assured that, if the people will use the power the new law gives them, and ask for them, a good ward school-house on the West Side, and a first-class High-School can be erected within a year.

ELGIN.

CHOLERA.

An Important Report from Dr. John C. Peters to the New York Board of Health.

From the New York Times, July 23.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the following preliminary report on the cholera of the West and South was presented by Dr. John C. Peters:

In advance of the more full report, I can state that to my personal knowledge cholera was conveyed from New Orleans and Memphis by steam boats to Louisville and Cincinnati. The Health Officer of

Nashville and Cincinnati, and
joys nearly the same immuni-
s not as clean as Louisville,
ashville, and cholera has pur-
tate course. It was first im-
back as May 22, by a
New Orleans, and the ship
a contagious boat. At least
d crew were landed from this
another infected vessel from
bout sixty passengers and crew,
iously landed dead and dying at
still had infected drones on
ease, has garnered a slow but re-
Cincinnati, creeping from per-
nd from house to house, with
arks of communication among
s, &c., of the sick. As the
is good, no general out-
ease has occurred, and it has
erfectly safe to visit. I live
e-of the business and residence
Cincinnati authorities preferred
of deaths from June 20 only,
, it was impossible to head the
es, which occurred from May
, from the latter date, I be-
ajority of cases were recorded at
, with name, age, date, residence,
attack. Of these, 1 died in one
1 in four, 1 in five, 10 in six, 1
eight, 6 in nine, 6 in ten, 1 in
twelve, 2 in thirteen, 5 in four-
, 8 in sixteen, 11 in eighteen, 4
n twenty-two, 30 in twenty-six, 1
ght, 1 in thirty, 9 in thirty-six, 1
vin, 1 116 cases in less than twen-
and 25 cases in between twenty-
forty-eight hours. The disease
ered over the whole city, but Cin-
nding menace and danger to the
ntry, more dangerous, perhaps,
and some than it is to itself and
cents and visitors. The type of
I have seen as the West is of the
ild and malignant type of
, marked by suddenness of attack,
al result, by rice-water discharges,
ss, coldness of the surface, nose,
bleedsness, absence of elasticity
aken eyes, pinched features, sup-
rine, etc. In short, scarcely any
irulent and malignant can be seen
s has, perhaps, advanced north
ecause the emigration from New
d is far less than it used to be.
ubmitted.

JOHN C. PETERS, M. D.

WS PARAGRAPHS.

atholic church at Nauvoo, Ill.,
d to-morrow. The edifice cost
a handsome structure.

ho was hanged at Suffolk, Va.,
remarked as he was going to the
wish day had put it off till after
ime.

obbell, State Geologist, calls for
in locating the post-holes of Mason-
land with the laws of the last
ral fires in the woods on Puget
oken out, and the atmosphere
with smoke.

has issued a new directory in which
of 450,000 is figured out for that
ounces the ire of the St. Louis Dem-
pronounces the directory man "the
r of America." The *Democrat* is
should have waited until the next
ectory is issued before awarding the
p in lying to the Garden City.—*St.*

ers of St. Louis, according to the
e is a dreadful story about the "Is-
ois Railroad law. It just now oc-
hat we never knew a time when the
llers and grain-dealers generally had
evance or other. They are always
ut something. They complain
less than any other equal number
ral professions in the country. We
ild stop their complaining if we
ew that St. Louis is in reality of
st as a grain market.—*Burlington*

girl at the Pavilion circus, some
e was looking at a clown whirling a
k, remarked to her young man
med to do that." The young man
at a contortionist in the ring, and
e had his legs tied around his neck.
imitation was necessary.—*Detroit Free*

ix boys of Red Wing, Minn., had
d to bathe in the waters of the Mis-
osite that place, the other evening,
he ordinances in such cases made
; and the next day the twenty-six
walked up to the Recorder's office
a sum of $5 and costs a head. Now bath-
ing is getting to be very fashiona-
neighborhood.

mind much about men lying in
Denver. A few days ago, however,
ropic individual examined a man
lying in the road for two days, in-
stead of being drunk, he was in-
injuries inflicted by robbers. His
ad and fastened by exposure to the
ded the next day.

fourteen cities in Maine, eight, not
ortland, are on the Maine Central
leven of the fourteen are on the
Maine Central line. The population
cities referred to is 66,433, or over
the total population of the State,
ten years for stealing a horse and
ly hanged is in the schedule of
Texas." This looks a little curious
hand, but you must remember that,
e will cost you $100 in Texas, you
ab—a member of the Legislature,
—for one-third of the amount.—
Journal.

er's inquest on a murdered man in
nty, Ind., cost $32.50, while an in-
uicide cost but $26.50, whereupon
ript, which is a thoughtful kind of
rks: "It is prayerfully hoped by
ars that the violent deaths hereafter
uicides."

onsin Valley Railroad having recently
pleted a distance of 47 miles from
onroe County, Wis., to Centralia, on
ssa River, opposite Grand Rapids, in
ty, Wis., where it crosses the railroad
nning between Green Bay, Wis., and
n Jackson County, Wis., a direct and
ine railway has been opened between

$1,600,000.

The Great Railroad Swage Block Case Before the United States Circuit Court.

The Master's Report Sustained as to Six Out of the Seven Infringing Machines.

The "Rain" Machine Declared to Be a Different Creation, and Must Be Left Out from the Estimate.

The Unhappy Turrill Will Have to Sustain Life on One-seventh Less than $1,600,000, or Thereabouts.

Judge Drummond yesterday read the opinion of Judge Davis in the celebrated "Swage block case." It will be remembered that in this case the owner of the "Turrill patent," for a machine to repair iron rails without removing them from the track, obtained an order of this Court, in his suits against various railroad companies, for reference to Bishop, Master in Chancery for the purpose of reporting as to the machines belonging to those companies which, under a decision of the Court, could be held to infringe that patent, and the amount due to the complainant by the infringers. The report of the Master, as published in THE TRIBUNE the morning after it was filed in court, estimated that the companies were indebted to the complainant, under the order to the extent of $1,600,000. The Master's report was excepted to, and it was these exceptions that the Court yesterday decided, as follows:

The exceptions made to the Master's report in these cases are numerous, but they may all be considered under a few general heads. The first seven exceptions refer to the fact that the Master assumed that the patent had already been construed by the Court, and that he declined to go into the general state of the art in order to determine whether the defendants' machine infringed the patent, and also refused to consider the general scope and extent of the patent. These exceptions must all be overruled.

The patent has been construed by the Supreme Court of the United States and by this Court. The Supreme Court has declared the principles which were to govern in comparing the machine of the plaintiff with others alleged to be infringing, and this Court in the case of Turrill v. the Illinois Central Railroad, 1 Fisher, 330, had decided that the patentee's machine was not void for want of certain and definite claims which would invalidate the patent. In these cases in which the Master has made his report, and which are the subject of the exceptions, this Court in July, 1871, found that the complainant was entitled to a decree, to be asked against the defendants; that is, that the patent was valid and that the defendants had infringed. It appeared that various expedients had been resorted to by some of the defendants in order to evade the patent. The Court held that the anvil was an essential part of the machine to support the jaws while they held the rail in the act of separation, but that the chipping out or removal of a portion of the anvil did not relieve the machine from its contact with the anvil did not of itself destroy the identity of the machine. At the same time it was decided, if the anvil was so far cut off or moved as to cease to support the jaws that in that case the machine, an indispensable part of the machine was gone. It was because of the difficulty of ascertaining the extent to which the alterations had been made in all the cases that the Court referred the cases to the Master, and the imperfect condition of the evidence as to each of the machines, that the Court directed the Master to report what machines used by the defendants infringed. It would have been, therefore, obviously out of place for the Master to undertake to report as to the state of the art as to the construction of the patent or its infringement. All that he had to do was to decide as to the extent of the infringement, and as to the particular machines used by the defendants, and in any case, without intending to deny the right of the Master, in case the evidence before him presented the points which any expert not previously considered by the Court, to report the facts for its instructions.

The eighth and ninth exceptions that the Master refused to receive or consider evidence tending to show that some of the defendants' machines were, in principle, the same as some in use prior to the invention of the patent, and that he compared only the defendants' machines with Cawood's, in order to determine whether or not they infringed. We think these exceptions must also be overruled.

The eighth and ninth exceptions that the patent in the Cawood machine was to be ascertained had already been decided by the Court. The Master had only to apply them to the Cawood and the other machines used by the defendants, a matter conceded by all to be free from difficulty, and the testimony of the efforts made by the defendants to evade the patent as they supposed it was, or ought to be, construed by the Court.

As already stated, it was not the duty of the Master to go through the history of the machines offered in evidence in order to decide whether the defendants' machines infringed the plaintiff's patent. It was sufficient for him to compare them together to reach a conclusion on the subject, which he could readily accomplish as he went over the ground already examined by the Court.

The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth exceptions refer to the machinery used by the defendants, which the Master found to infringe the plaintiff's machine. These exceptions will be overruled.

In some of the machines it may be admitted it is a question of some weight, as in the Beebe & Smith, the Dayton Vise, and the Michigan Southern, if the Master should not have reported these as infringing the Cawood machine, because, among other reasons, of the different construction of the jaws, and the way of the application of the power. It was placed on a ground of the Court in the case of Turrill v. the Illinois Central Railroad, to the effect that when the jaws of a vise come up in the shape of any instrument to be held, it would suggest the idea at once that they might be changed to the form of any other instrument or object. But the remark was made with regard to the swage machine in its finished state, and treating the anvil as a vise. It was certainly a fact that the common anvil or swage-block had long been used for repairing rails, and in comparing the old machine with the new, the difference in the operations and in the expense, and labor could not be lost sight of. It could be used with this, the anvil, as a support to the jaws while holding the rail, in receiving the blows of the hammer, was considered essential. Now, it is true in some of these machines the jaws are made to straddle over the Cawood machine, and in some the rail in the act of hammering does not eventually come in contact with the anvil; or what takes the place of the anvil; but in all there is contact with the ground, and that seems borrowed from the Cawood machine. And we think, in deciding on the question of infringement, the conduct of the defendants in relation to their machines should be considered. There seems to have been a constant effort on their part to approach as nearly as possible the plaintiff's machine, and yet not come within the infringement. And in overruling these exceptions we think the Master is not to be true that the rules should be applied to the machines of the defendants with others and prior machines, to the end of the validity of the patent, yet that on the question of infringement a comparison should be made directly between the plaintiff's and the defendants' machines.

The seventh exception will be sustained. That is where the Master found the Bain machine infringed the Cawood machine.

We do not agree with the Master in this. Cawood's patent does not include any machine by which a rail is to be held in the act of reparation, but its own and method. Any other person was at liberty to use a method of holding the rail. This we think he has done by his machine. There are no jaws in the case of the Cawood machine. There is no hammering of the rail. The operation is performed by raising the rail between four rollers, two vertical, which contain and press the rail, and two horizontal, one on each side, to hold it. It is a rolling process, the rollers moving as the rail advances or recedes in the act of reparation. The elementary idea of the Cawood machine seems to be to operate at different points of the rail. All the other machines found by the Master to infringe may be said to be the emanations or modifications of the Cawood machine. This is not the case with the Bain machine. It is as to that an independent creation.

The eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth exceptions relate to the finding by the Master that the old swage block used by the Cawood machine were the first instruments by which the rail could be repaired, and the comparison must be between the action of ordinance showing it was necessary to send rails on the Cawood machine, and it was better to re-roll them or dispose of them in other ways. These exceptions will all be overruled.

It is not understood that up to the time of the invention and construction of the Cawood machine there was any known method of repairing the rails except by the common anvil or swage block. The Master found that the only appliance previously used by the railroad companies was the common anvil or swage block, and was returned loaded. This finding of fact is not controverted. If, then, the only method in use was the common anvil, these were the things that could be compared. It was competent for the defendants, at any time, to make any disposition of their damaged rails, to cut them up, or to re-roll them, or sell them as scrap. As long as they needed them by the use of the Cawood machine it must be the case that they became the interest of the defendants that they be preserved, and it cannot be permitted to them to show that they pursued a wrong policy that they could have disposed of their rails more profitably. This would strike at most of the cases of the time, they being constantly superseded by improvements, the progress of art, and the advantages of experience. But they have been accustomed that the use of the Cawood machine, and the cost of doing the work in connection with the anvil or the common anvil or on the Cawood machine, and the cost of doing it, at the time of their use, there appears up the objections made to the rule by the Master in estimating the profits of the use of the plaintiff's machine.

Then the damages of the plaintiff might be the difference between the least expensive of these methods and that of the plaintiff's machine, because that would be the advantage which the defendants derived by using the plaintiff's machine over any other appliance then open to them, and by which the rails could be mended equally well.

But as we understand the rule laid down by the Supreme Court in Mowry v. Whitney, 14 Wallace, 620, in the facts found by the Master, his rule of profits was correct.

The twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and fiftieth exceptions relate to omissions of the Master to find the difference in the cost of the machines, and of their use.

We think that these may be proper elements to enter into the amount of profits under the different machines, but the exceptions fail to point out wherein the Master has erred, and the counsel have not in the argument directed our attention to the evidence which establishes the error of the Master in this respect, nor has the evidence been brought before us. We therefore do not judicially know the cost of the various machines reported by the Master to infringe, nor the expense of using them. We think, in order that these complaints should be available to the defendants, the evidence showing the error of the Master should be specifically pointed out at least in the argument. That has not been done, and therefore they will be overruled. And we might add that, as far as we can judge from the inspection of the machines, with the exception of the Bain machine, the difference in the cost of the infringing machines, as compared with the Cawood machines, could not be very great.

The exception which is special on the part of the Chicago & Fort Wayne Railway Company is, we think, well taken, and must be sustained. In view of the history of the Company, and the legislation affecting it, the Master ought to have found how far and to what extent the old Company and the new infringed, and, if there was a difference, a discrimination should have been made, the more so as the new Company may not be responsible for the debts of its predecessor.

It is objected in the argument that the Master has not drawn correct conclusions from the evidence as to the cost of labor and fuel, in mending the rail on the anvil and on the Cawood machine. The evidence favoring the error of the Master has not been pointed out to us, and it would be necessary to examine critically the whole of the testimony on this branch of the case in order to determine; something we could hardly be expected to do on such a general objection as this. But as the case will have to be put back to the Master, he can be directed to re-examine the evidence and correct any conclusions he has made, if he thinks the evidence justifies it.

ABSOLUTELY FALSE.

The Inter-Ocean's Unfounded Charges Against the Illinois Central and St. Louis & Chicago Railroads.

Mr. Scammon, in the *Inter-Ocean* of yesterday, charged both the Illinois Central and the St. Louis & Alton Railroad Companies with violating the agreement regarding the issuing of passes. Names were given, and the statements seemed plausible, but investigation proved them to be absolutely false. It was asserted that one Hill, a Bailiff in Judge Rogers' Court, who did some important service for the Illinois Central Road, applied to Mr. Jewett, its attorney, for a pass; that Mr. Jewett promised to procure it for him, and wrote to Mr. Newell, the President of the Company, asking him to issue one; that Mr. Newell replied that he could not, in the face of the resolution adopted, conscientiously honor the request; that, therefore, Mr. Jewett threatened to tender his resignation, saying he would not have any connection with a railway corporation which did not issue passes when called for them; and that Mr. Newell was intimidated by this threat, and the pass was issued. This "revelation" created some comment, and Mr. Scammon was for once commended for having made an exposure of unfair dealing. An interview, however, with the gentlemen named, dispelled the illusion, and stamped the allegations as falsehoods. President Newell said to a TRIBUNE reporter that the article was untrue from beginning to end; he issued a pass to one of Mr. Jewett's clerks before the agreement was signed, but had not accommodated any one whatever since, and would not, under any circumstances, as long as the resolutions remained in force. Mr. Jewett was then brought out, and he denied having asked for a pass or having threatened to tender his resignation as attorney for the road if his demands were not complied with. No one had asked him for a pass since the compact was signed, and he should not endeavor to dead-head a Bailiff or any other person who had done him favors. Mr. Hill stated that Mr. Jewett had procured him a pass to go to Dixon three or four years ago, and that he had not called on him since. So much for Mr. Scammon's yarn about the Central Road. Now for the supplemental falsehood about the St. Louis & Alton Road. Mr. S. L. Whipple, who has charge of the pass-books and sees every pass issued, said that that Company had not issued one to any person except an employe since the 16th instant. Previously there was some doubt about the issue to stock-shippers, and passes had been given out; but, when an understanding was reached by the other roads, "dead-heads" were cut off, and not one had since ridden over the road without paying full fare. The charge against this road was that passes were issued in blank—certainly a very absurd way, and one easily detected; but Mr. Whipple's statement shows it to be groundless. Certain persons who formerly obtained free rides are endeavoring to break the compact by circulating lies about the issue of passes, and Mr. Scammon, who wrote the article, must have got hold of one of these scamps and placed credence in what he said. In no other way can the publication of such statements be accounted for.

THE STEAM-WHISTLE NUISANCE.

Some three or four years ago the Common Council was moved to take action looking towards the abatement of the nuisance of steam-whistling within the limits of the city. The ordinance prepared for that purpose was so far approved as to be ordered into the hands of the Clerk for engrossment, which was the last of it. What somniferous influences were brought to bear that it should have slept so long without awakening from its pigeon-hole retiracy may never be known. The ordinance is as follows, and it is not too late to pass and enforce it:

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING STEAM WHISTLES.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company, or corporation to suffer or permit any steam whistle owned, used, or controlled by them, or any of them, to be sounded within the limits of the City of Chicago; provided, however, that the person or persons in charge of propellers and tugs intending to pass any of the bridges over the Chicago River or its branches, are hereby authorized and directed, when within a reasonable distance of the same, to sound the steam whistle three times, each sound not to exceed one second in duration.

And provided, also, that propellers and tugs may, in order to secure safety in passing each other as well as other vessels and craft, sound their whistle once for the purpose of indicating to the vessel or craft approaching to pass to the right, and twice for the purpose of indicating to such vessel or craft to pass to the left, the duration of such whistle not to exceed one second for each sound. And provided, further, that tugs and propellers may, when intending to proceed up the South or North Branch of the Chicago River, and when within a short distance therefrom, sound their whistle three sounds of one second each for the South Branch and four sounds of one second each for the North Branch. And provided, also, that the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to whistles attached to locomotive engines on railroads.

SEC. 2. No steam whistle shall be used by any of the tugs navigating the Chicago River or its branches exceeding two inches in diameter.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons, company or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be fined a sum not less than $25, and not exceeding $200 for each and every violation, and every time a steam whistle is sounded contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall constitute an offense.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The following is the range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, No. 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, as follows:

7:30 a. m.	81	1:00 p. m.	86
8:00 a. m.	83	1:30 p. m.	91
8:30 a. m.	85	2:00 p. m.	92
9:00 a. m.	85	2:30 p. m.	92
9:30 a. m.	88	3:00 p. m.	91
10:00 a. m.	90	3:30 p. m.	91
10:30 a. m.	90	4:00 p. m.	89
11:00 a. m.	89	4:30 p. m.	85
11:30 a. m.	89	5:00 p. m.	83
12:00 m.	89	5:30 p. m.	78
12:30 p. m.	89	6:00 p. m.	77

Chicago & Northwestern Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, July 27, 1873. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways are good on this train.

Two Men Killed by Foul Gases in a Well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24.—Mr. Joseph Bullmore, the proprietor of a livery stable in this city, went into a well to-day to recover a bucket; but being struck with the damp, fell to the bottom. A young man, Jacob Fike, started down to recover him, when he became similarly affected, and fell also. Both men died instantly. Their bodies were recovered.

THE COURTS.

Judge Porter Refuses a New Trial in the Sherwin-Kaminsky Case.

Trouble Among the Sny Island Levee Contractors.

Matters in Bankruptcy---The Courts Condensed---New Suits, Etc.

Judge Porter, in the Criminal Court, yesterday overruled the motion for new trial in the Sherwin-Kaminsky rape case, in which, it will be remembered, a jury found a respectably-connected young man guilty of the offense charged on a female help, and sentenced him to five years in the Penitentiary.

His Honor said, in overruling the motion, and sentencing the criminal:

The grounds upon which I must deny the motion for a new trial in this case are briefly as follows:

First—To go back to the motion for a continuance. I may remark here, as did the Court in one of the cases cited by the prisoner's counsel, that these applications must be "closely scrutinized." Unless this is done, justice is likely to be defeated. The motion for continuance was upon an affidavit of the prisoner to the absence of Mary Kehoe, by whom he expected to prove that she prosecuting witness had told said Mary Kehoe that the prisoner did not commit a rape, nor attempt to commit a rape, upon her. The residence of this absent witness is not given, nor her present whereabouts; nor is it shown that she was not absent by the procurement or permission of the prisoner; nor are the grounds of expectation of procuring her attendance stated; nor are the facts showing diligence sufficiently set forth. Four of the legal requisites are thus plainly wanting in the affidavit (2, 3, 4, and 5, and, on that ground, I denied the motion. I see no reason for reviewing that decision.

Second—The objection that the trial was too soon after the indictment, I do not regard as good. Whether much time is necessary for defense depends upon circumstances. The absence of Kehoe was the only circumstance urged, and of that I have spoken.

THIRD—The question put to the witness, J. H. Cleveland: "At the time she lived at your house, what were her (Kaminski's) habits in regard to following around after the defendant in this suit?" was not proper. Without explanation there is no relation that this inquiry was material, and no offer was made to prove anything to make it so. Much less was it intimated or claimed on the trial—nor is it claimed now, as I understand—that the object was to show previous criminal intercourse between the prisoner and the prosecutrix. No offer of that kind was made. The time referred to in the question was the autumn before the alleged rape of the 23d of May.

Fourth—The offer to prove by this witness, Cleveland, that the prosecuting witness was out late at night during the period last mentioned—or at any time—I think, was properly overruled, on the ground that it was immaterial.

Fifth—So was the offer to prove that the prosecuting witness "had charged other people with having attempted to commit violence upon her." If she had made such a charge it may be material, but if it is true, it was very proper for her to make the charge. If false, and the object was so to prove, such is not the proper mode of impeaching the credit of a witness. Even if so conducted her, and the proper foundation had been laid, the inquiry was not relevant to the issue.

Sixth—The question, "Whilst this girl lived at your house what was her character for chastity?" was improper. If different witnesses had given "her general reputation" was the proper subject of inquiry. It cannot be claimed that previous criminal intercourse with the prisoner was sought to be proven by the question. No particular acts, only an opinion, was called for by the question. The striking out of Recsot's testimony I see no error in. Two questions were withdrawn by prisoner's counsel, which could alone furnish a ground for the claim that the testimony was material. There was no offer nor intimation that there was any intention of showing that the prosecuting witness had been seen at a house of ill-fame—even if that would have been proper.

Eighth—As to the point that no rape was proven, I will only say that this was a question for the jury upon the whole evidence, and think the evidence was sufficient to sustain the finding. After reading over the entire case carefully, I consider the motion for new trial made and the authorities cited by the prisoner's counsel, these are the conclusions at which I arrive. Motion for new trial denied.

TROUBLE AMONG THE SNY ISLAND CONTRACTORS.

The firm of Skelsey, Fuller & Pierce some time ago entered into a contract with the Commissioners of Sny Island Levee, for the building of that levee on the Missouri River, a distance of about 53 miles south of Quincy, and along the east bank of the river. Pierce was the financial agent of the firm, and, as the work progressed, registered bonds were issued to the firm in payment, the Commissioners reserving all the time a certain percentage as a surety for the completion of the work. These bonds were placed in Pierce's hands to sell and borrow money upon. Pierce, it is alleged by Skelsey, and Fuller, who file a bill against him in the Superior Court, has received in all about $190,000 of bonds, on which he claims to have realized by loans about $142,000, and he claims to have paid over to the firm $121,000. The complainants allege that they have not received that amount, and that, according to Pierce's own statement, he shows a deficiency of $21,000 of moneys received by him and unaccounted for. He has been called upon to explain the deficiency, but has rendered no satisfactory explanation. His partners, therefore, conclude that he has misappropriated the amount. Besides this, the complainants aver that the bonds sold realized a much greater amount than he reports, and that it is to be feared also that some of the bonds which he claims to have hypothecated for loans have, actually, been sold. There is about $90,000 worth of bonds hypothecated according to his statement, which are now in the hands of various bankers and private individuals in the city, and upon which loans have been made to Pierce. In this state of the case complainants, who aver that they can get no satisfactory explanation from Pierce, and that they believe he is converting the funds of the firm to his own use and making efforts to redeem bonds now pledged and sell them, fearing that matters will go from bad to worse, have filed their bill for injunction, restraining Pierce from acting any longer as the financial agent of the firm, and from disposing of lands and other assets of the firm.

BURNT RECORDS BILLS.

Andrew Peters files a petition in the Superior Court against Peter S. Vanderwout et al., for the establishment and confirmation of his title to W ¾ of Lot 18, Block 2, Union Park addition to Chicago; also *Lots* 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 in subdivision of W ½ of Block 24 in Canal Trustees' subdivision of W ½ of W ½ of N E ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

Robert Jones files a similar petition against Andrew Smith, John H. Nicholson, and whom it may concern, for the establishment and confirmation of his title to Lots 22, 23, and 14½ feet off the E side of Lot 24, in subdivision of E ½ Block 24 Canal Trustees' subdivision of W ½ of W ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 17, 39, 14.

FOR WIDOW'S DOWER.

Mary Clybourne files her petition in the Circuit Court against John Fountain, Kristian Brunig, Anton Conrad, Abram Edwards, William C. Bluett, James Wild, Jr., Joseph Wild, Jonathan S. Wild, William Goltz, Mathias Miller, Bernard Hausen, Joseph Faverville, John M. Brenton, William Whitehead, Friend W. Bowell, Henry C. Floyd, William Long, and Chris Laechele, for assignment of her dower in the S E ¼ of Sec. 12, 40, 13, left the property of the late Archibald Clybourne, her husband.

SUITS AGAINST A RAILROAD.

Declarations were yesterday filed in suits already commenced, in the Superior Court, in actions of trespass on the case against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, as a common carrier. One suit is brought by Charles Comstock to recover $1,000 for 700 bushels and 56 pounds of wheat, alleged to have been lost by the Company; the other is brought by Albert F. Banks to recover $500 for personal effects alleged to have been similarly lost.

RESTRAINING A HOUSE-MOVING.

Sarah Mason files a bill, in the Superior Court, against John J. McKinnon, praying for an injunction restraining him from proceeding with the moving of a cottage from Lot 45, Bassett's Subdivision of s. e. ¼ of Block 16, Canal Trustees Subdivision of Sec. 33, 39, 14. Complainant and defendant are at litigation with respect to the ownership of said property and she does not wish to see the object of her law suit taken from her by a house-mover. The injunction was granted under a $500 bond by Judge Gary.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Mortimer & Debost, of New York, yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Henry Brimmeister, claiming as creditors for $1,426.49 on open account, and a balance of about $700, and alleging that the debtor has suffered a seizure of part of his tailoring stock under an execution in favor of S. S. Lovie, of New York. Adjudication was entered by confession. On petition and affidavits showing the facts for an injunction restraining the sale of the stock under the above-named execution, and for the appointment of a provisional assignee, George W. Campbell was appointed, with authority to take possession of the stock wherever found.

Isaac B. Seeley, of Galva, Ill., yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Ellis & Betton, manufacturers of the Ellis Washing Machine, also of Galva, claiming as creditors on a note of $261.71, and alleging a fraudulent transfer of their manufacturing stock to Joseph D. Nelson, of Henry County, and of the property to various other creditors. The usual rule to show cause and warrant of seizure were issued.

O'Brien & Hayes, partners, yesterday filed a voluntary petition of adjudication, and a reference was ordered to Register Hibbard.

Order to publish notice of adjudication was entered in the matter of William A. Hawley.

In the matter of Cleaveland & Johnson, the order of dismissal was yesterday made absolute.

The voluntary petition of George B. Dyer, of Joliet, was referred to Register Grant.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

The Bank of Winchenden yesterday commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Town of Aurora, in assumpsit, $4,000 damages.

The Assignee of the Winnesheik Insurance Company yesterday filed another installment of precipes commencing suits against debtors on premium notes, this time 56 in number.

Gabriel Wile et al. file a precipe for a suit of assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against M. Danham et al.; damages $1,000.

Ambrose C. Burdick et al. began an action of debt, in the Superior Court, against John F. Loomis and Patrick F. Driscoll; debt $2,000; damages $556.40.

Charles McDonnell filed a precipe in a suit of assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against M. McKendree Foote; damages $1,500.

J. S. Treat begins an action of assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against J. G. Merriam; damages $1,200.

George Doane sues William O'Malley in assumpsit, in the Superior Court, for $3,000 damages.

Clarence J. Peck files a precipe in a suit of assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against William O'Malley, damages $3,000, and against Dunkin Martin and Patrick O'Malley for the same amount.

William Andrew begins a suit of trespass, in the Superior Court, against the Singer Manufacturing Company; damages, $10,000.

The Missouri River Telegraph Company, for the use of John F. Daggett and Romulus J. Ferry, began a suit of attachment yesterday, in the Superior Court, against the First National Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, to recover $1,000 damages for alleged usurious charges, made on paper discounted for plaintiff, the percentage of interest charged being as high as 12 and 18 per cent.

The Criminal Court Grand Jury yesterday returned forty-five true bills, and were discharged for the term.

Knowlton & Humphreville filed a bill of divorce, in the Superior Court, yesterday, on behalf of Henry Bickness, who married Wilhelmena Bickness in August last, and about Christmas time following had a most unaccountable and unlooked for addition to his family. Fearing the dire results of such extraordinary fecundity, he hopes that the law will release him from a matrimonial contract that so soon has brought trouble and anxiety upon his shoulders.

Arnold Gruger asks, in the Superior Court, for a writ of attachment against Edward Gruger, who, he alleges, owes him $587.51, and has departed from the State, and is about to remove his property therefrom, to the injury of his creditors.

The Cook County National Bank, of this city, begins a suit of assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against R. K. Jones, on his liability as guarantor of the payment of a $9,000 note, made by the Prairie Farmer Company, on the 7th of March last, and due sixty days after its date, with 10 per cent interest.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The Bank of Winchenden v. Town of Aurora; assumpsit, $500.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—W. S. Lamb, Assignee of the Winnesheik Insurance Company, v. Wm. Allen on 143 fifty-five cent dollars on premium notes, in assumpsit, in sums from $100 upwards.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,920.—George Musick et al. v. Andrew Conway and Frank A. Mould; assumpsit, $3,400. 7,921.—John Steuben v. Wittmann et al.; confession of judgment, $421.90. 7,922—Appeal. 7,923—Mary Clybourne v. John Fountain et al.; petition for the assignment of dower. 7,924—Appeal. 7,925—Davis v. Theodore Zander; divorce on ground of drunkenness. 7,926, 7—Appeal. 7,928—John Schaub, conservator for Jacob Schaub, an insane person, v. John J., Elizabeth, Edward, Jacob, Albert E., Emma, and Richard Schaub; petition to sell real estate.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,356—Cook County National Bank of Chicago v. K. K. Jones; assumpsit, $10,000. 44,357—Suppressed for service. 44,358—Appeal. 44,359—Gabriel Wile et al. v. M. Dunham et al.; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,360—Same v. Same; damages $2,000. 44,361—Sidney Myers v. John H. McQueeney; distress for rent of 13 South Clark street, $225. 44,362—Ambrose C. Burdick et al. v. Joan J. Loomis and Patrick F. Driscoll; debt, $2,000; damages, $556.40. 44,363—Charles McDonnell v. M. McKendree Tooke; assumpsit, $1,500. 44,364—Andrew Peters v. Peter Vanderwout et al.; petition to establish and confirm title. 44,365—Robert Jones v. Andrew Smith, John Nicholson, and all whom it may concern; same. 44,366—J. S. Treat v. J. G. Merriman; assumpsit, $1,200. 44,367—Henry v. Williams—Sickness; divorce on ground of unchastity. 44,368—Appeal. 44,369—Maria v. John Watson; divorce on ground of drunkenness and lack of support. 44,370—Clarence J. Peck v. Catholic Bishop of Chicago; assumpsit, $800. 44,371—George Boone et al. v. Wm. O'Malley; assumpsit, $3,000. 44,372—Clarence J. Peck v. Same; same, $3,000. 44,373—Same v. Dunkin Martin and Patrick O'Malley; same, $3,000. 44,374—Henry Oberdorf et al. v. Patrick Larnet; confession of judgment, $188.11. 44,375—Arnold Gunger and Edward Gunger; assumpsit, $537.50. 44,376—Annie G. v. Obniel Beardsley; divorce on ground of cruelty and desertion. 44,377—Suppressed. 44,378—Sarah Hixson v. John McKenna; bill for injunction. 44,379—Suppressed for service. 44,381—Charles v. Fanny Litchenberger; divorce on ground of adultery. 44,382—Appeal. 44,383—Suppressed for service. 44,384—Annie Maria v. Gustav Bichel; divorce on ground of desertion. 44,385—William Andrew v. Singer Manufacturing Company; trespass, $10,000. 44,386—Rauch v. Rauch; confession of judgment, $253. 44,387—George B. Beard et al. v. Wm. Farwell; petition for mechanics' lien. 44,388—Malcolm McDonald et al. v. L. G. Hunt; assumpsit, $500. 44,389—J. Alstrop v. Philip Koehler; assumpsit, $380.

PERSONAL.

Capt. J. H. Cavarly, San Francisco, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. J. Powell and wife, Grand Rapids, are at the Matteson.

Capt. Almond Granger and wife, were at the Gardner yesterday.

Judge George W. Woodward and family, Philadelphia, are at the Grand Pacific.

B. F. Lindsey, Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railway, is at the West Side Briggs.

Hon. Wm. Pound and sons, Yankton, D. T., are registered at the West Side Briggs.

Chas. E. Whitman, of Whitman Agricultural Works, St. Louis, is in the city and is at the West Side Briggs.

Mr. Abram Levy, Grand Master of the Order of Free Sons of Israel in the United States, is in the city, the guest of Mr. D. Samson, No. 207 Twenty-fifth street. He will remain for a short time, and will attend the excursion of Rising Star Lodge to Milwaukee on Thursday next.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday, were the following: N. J. Moore, Boston; J. G. Baker, St. Louis; H. B. Payson, New York: C. H. Adams and wife, Springfield; George E. Stevens, Cleveland; Eugene Delano, New York; John Ingle and family, Evansville, Ind.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific, yesterday, were the following: W. W. Mannion and family, Bloomington; Emil H. Bergehl and wife, St. Louis; T. J. Buford, Rock Island; B. W. Hackett, Boston; L. Day and wife, Milwaukee; D. W. C. Sanford, New Orleans; James Levi, Cincinnati; T. A. Osborn and wife, Boston.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: J. B. Timberlake, New York; J. F. Smith, Pittsburgh; J. H. Raymond, Springfield; H. Steinmesch, St. Louis; R. S. Lukenbill, Louisville; J. W. Gross and wife, Erie; F. N. Warren, Iowa; L. M. Lawson, New York; R. C. Jackson and wife, Madison, Ind.

Sergeant George Boehmer, of the United States Signal Service Corps, passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Pike's Peak, where he will establish a signal station, some 14,000 feet above the sea level, in conjunction with another at the base of the mountain, for purposes of comparison. The citizens of Colorado Springs will build a road to the highest station, and the Western Union Telegraph Company will connect the stations with the general system of wires in the United States, in the interest of meteorological science. The Sergeant will be assisted by three other observers.

Gov. Dix has disposed of the last bill before him, having signed altogether 871.

M. M. Price, of Davenport, Iowa, late Consul at Marseilles, has arrived home, with his family.

H. T. Helmbold turns up in Paris as the owner of a palatial residence in the Champs Elysees.

Jefferson Davis returned to Memphis, July 22, from New York City. His family are in Canada.

George Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, has gone to England, to return in September.

Mrs. Hanaford, Universalist preacher in New Haven, has resigned to accept a larger salary in Jersey City.

The Rev. Robert Laird Collier preached in Cambridge, Mass., last Sunday, and is to preach in Newton to-morrow.

Reuben R. Hatch, late of DuPage County, Ill., and a "gentleman of wealth, died on Friday of last week at Colorado Springs.

Maggie Mitchell is at her new villa at Long Branch, with no intention of visiting Litchfield County, Ct., so far as heard from.

President Grant and family are expected to pass through Portland to-day, on their way to Augusta, Me., to visit Speaker Blaine.

Jesse Harper, for a number of years editor of the Danville (Ill.) *Commercial*, has sold his interest in the establishment and retired.

Senator Morton returned from his Western tour last night, and will remain with his family at the Bates House several days.—*Indianapolis Journal,

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "School." Afternoon and Evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Dupree and Benedict's Minstrels. Afternoon and Evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER USE SWEET QUININE.

BE SURE AND CALL FOR "MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup." It has stood the test of many years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April but $500 Capitals. Circulars [illegible] information given. J. D. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers. 16 Wall-st. P. O. Box 656, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, July 26, 1873.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The pressure upon our columns on Sunday morning is so great that we are compelled to request advertisers to send in their advertisements for that issue at as early an hour as possible, in order that they may with certainty secure the proper classification.

No answer has yet been given to the application of the American prisoners at Fort Garry for bail. From the statement made by the Canadian officer who arrested them, there is little doubt they were taken on American soil. The boundary settled by the last convention runs along the 49th parallel, and the arrest took place 110 yards south of that line.

Canadian excitement about the Pacific Railway shame gets hotter every day. Every leading Government organ, except the *Mail*, of Toronto, has been compelled by public opinion to abandon the idea of proroguing Parliament to prevent debate on the question, and it is believed that, if the Government is so rash as to attempt this policy, popular disturbances of a serious character will follow.

Russia has made a treaty with the Khan of Khivs by which his Khanate is guaranteed its independence upon the payment of a war indemnity of 2,000,000 roubles (about $1,600,000 gold), pending which Russian troops will remain in the country. Khiva also engages to follow the example of Russia in the abolition of capital punishment, which has been unknown in that Empire for a long time.

The Iowa railroad robbers have been tracked as far as Pattenburg, Mo. They are still pushing southward, but their horses are so jaded, and pursuers are springing up in such numbers, that they are not likely to escape. The police of St. Louis believe them to be the same gang that robbed the St. Genevieve, Mo., bank, the Russellville, Ky., bank, and the Gallatin, Mo., bank. If this be correct, their rendezvous is in Jackson County, Mo., and their homes are in a community which, if they reach it, will do its best to shield them from justice and mislead their pursuers.

Gen. Butler's invention of the salary-steal, to say nothing of his other sins, is returning to plague him. At a meeting in Boston yesterday, of some of the most influential Republicans of Massachusetts, who are determined, if possible, to thwart his Gubernatorial intrigue, Judge Hoar denounced the salary-grab and its author in unmeasured terms, and said nothing he could do should be wanting to prevent Butler from being elected. The weight of this conference may be estimated from the attendance of Mr. Dawes, Judge Hoar, and E. R. Hoar, Speaker Sanford, of the Massachusetts Legislature, and many other leading Republicans. An Executive Committee was appointed to devise the plan of action, and an address is to be issued to the people of the State.

The Constitutional Convention of New Jersey, following the action of the Pennsylvania Convention, has adjourned until the 7th of October. The principal amendments thus far admitted are the following: To make a member of the Legislature ineligible who accepts a railroad tickets; that members shall receive but $800 per annum; that no Judge of a Court shall ride free or hold railroad stock; that capital punishment shall be abolished and imprisonment for life substituted, the pardoning power being disallowed; that the Court of Chancery shall be abolished; that no man shall hold an office who shall have influenced a caucus by money or otherwise; that any man who has been a defaulter to the State or General Government shall be deprived of the right of voting; and that a man shall be entitled to vote after sixty days' residence in a county. The influence of the present farmers' and railroad movement is clearly traceable in many of these radical changes which have been proposed.

The Chicago produce markets were generally less active yesterday. Mess pork was dull, but 10c per bbl higher, at $15.70@15.75 cash, and $15.80@15.85 seller August. Lard was dull and unchanged, at 7¾@8c per lb for winter, and 7¾@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and steady, at 7¾@7½c for shoulders, 8¼@9c for short middles, and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were less active and ¼c higher, at 6½c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Highwines were inactive and unchanged, at 91½@92c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was dull and ¼c lower, closing at $1.20¾ cash, and $1.14½ seller August. Corn was quiet and steady, closing at 36c cash, and 36¼c seller August. Oats were quiet and unchanged, closing at 27¾c cash, and 26¾c seller August. Rye was quiet and steady at 57c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at 80c for new No. 2, seller September. Hogs were in moderate demand at $4.30@4.85 for coarse heavy to extra light. The cattle market was dull and easy. Sheep ruled steady and unchanged.

The English Parliamentary Committee, which was appointed last March to investigate the question of coal supply, has finished its labors, and although it has not yet made its report, the evidence is all before the public. The total working the mines. All the witnesses before output of the coal fields of Great Britain had year was 128,386,758 tons, and 393,344 persons were employed, showing an average production of about 314 tons for each person. The production exceeded that of 1871 by six million tons, and the production of 1871 that of 1870 by nine million tons. The rise in prices commenced in 1871, and reached its highest point in the beginning of 1873. In London, the wholesale prices of the best household coals were, in 1870, 18s 6d; in 1871, 19s 3d; in 1872, 24s 11d; and in the present year, 33s. The Committee find the causes of this rise in the increased activity of the iron trade, and the great strikes in Wales, and the Mines Regulation act of 1872, which added to the cost of the Committee agreed that the price of coal would not again be as low as it was three years ago.

The announcement yesterday forenoon that a fire was raging in Baltimore, had already destroyed ten blocks, and threatened to spread much farther, caused considerable interest among our citizens, who have a keen remembrance of how a great fire in a large city may result. Fortunately, however, the Baltimore fire did not prove as destructive as was indicated by the earlier reports. In our columns this morning will be found full particulars and details, together with a map of the burnt district. Considering the area burned over, the loss of property is not nearly so great as if it had been in the business part of the city, or even in those districts where the finer private residences are located. A large part of the buildings were very old, including a number of frame houses. Thirty years ago, this particular district was a fashionable location, but business crowded so closely upon it, that for many years no residences of the more costly style have been erected there. Apart from the personal loss and distress inevitable in such cases, it is possible that the fire, like many others, may prove an eventual benefit. The contiguity of a large planing-mill, surrounded by frame buildings, together with intense heat and a brisk wind, furnished all the requirements for an extensive fire. It is an old experience again repeated.

The various comments on the Shepherd-Dana libel suit has called out a card from Mr. Elixur Wright, of Boston, who takes the rather queer position that there should be no right of action against an editor for libel "except on an affidavit that the editor has refused either to retract publicly, or to admit, in conspicuous type, an answer to the alleged libelous matter, of at least equal or reasonable length." This is even a more liberal view of the rights and duties of public journals than fair-minded journalists can demand. It is undoubtedly based upon the ground that newspapers owe it to the public to gather news from the best sources at their command, and that when, in the *bona fide* endeavor to protect society, they publish libelous matter without malice, they should not be punished for malice. But the rule which Mr. Wright proposes would open the door wide for gratification of any malice which a newspaper editor might have. He could give full vent to his spleen, and work out his purpose in such manner that the publication of a denial on the following day would scarcely wipe out the impression that had been made. There is no doubt that the law of libel in some of the States works gross injustice against newspaper publishers, but the other extreme would be quite as hurtful to the interests of society.

The peculiar manner in which Mr. Kellogg was sustained in his claim for the control of the Louisiana Government has evidently led him to believe that like Louis XIV., he is the State. He was evidently prompted by some such impression in his recent action in regard to the State funds. He practically abolished the office of State Treasurer to carry out his purpose. New Orleans is flooded with Treasury warrants with which official salaries and the State debts have been paid under carpet-bag rule. By the exercise of some extremely arbitrary measures, Mr. Kellogg has recently succeeded in securing a small amount of money in the Treasury. In the hope of making some reputation for economy, he sustained Mr. Clinton, the State Auditor, in issuing an advertisement, which announced to the people that a certain amount of money would be disbursed at a certain date in "shaving" warrants, and that those who should bid highest for the money, or, in other words, take least for their warrants, should be favored in the distribution of the funds. This proceeding was, of course, a species of repudiation, and altogether unauthorized by law. The State Treasurer, a colored man named Dubuclet, who was elected in 1870 to hold office for four years, protested against this course, but Kellogg ordered the Collectors to pay over their money to the Auditor, and ordered the Auditor to follow the advertised programme. The Treasurer's office was thus practically abolished.

The Postmaster of Chicago is at Washington seeking authority to enlarge the service by carriers in this city. He asks for an additional force of forty carriers. The following figures from the official monthly reports show that in point of postal business Chicago is the second city in the Union. The number of carriers employed in each of the principal cities is as follows: New York, 317; Philadelphia, 177; Chicago, 111; St. Louis, 64; Boston, 70; Baltimore 59; Cincinnati, 50. The delivery and collection of letters in May, in each city, was as follows:

Cities.	Mail letters delivered.	Mail letters collected.	Drop letters delivered.	Papers, etc., delivered.	Letters, etc., collected.
New York	2,592,886	1,510,739	617,260	3,350,134	
Chicago	1,277,297	256,983	269,708	1,542,447	
Philadelphia	1,378,457	799,000	327,757	1,613,259	
St. Louis	904,851	80,306	158,032	837,508	
Boston	617,910	206,541	177,127	804,051	
Baltimore	403,719	62,174	113,143	389,460	
Cincinnati	420,547	75,072	93,270	312,747	

The average of mail letters delivered since January is greater in Chicago than in Philadelphia, though the latter exceeds Chicago in the number of drop-letters. The letters collected by the carriers in Chicago exceed in number the collections in any two cities, excepting New York. The force of carriers allowed this city is wholly disproportionate to the service they perform, and greatly inferior to that allowed all other cities. Chicago ought to have 207 carriers, but Gen. McArthur asks only for a total of 150. He also asks to have five additional sub-stations established,—one in the North Division, one on Milwaukee avenue, one at Twenty-second street, one near McCormick's factory, and one at the Stock-Yards. At present all the drop-letters have to be collected and brought to the Post-Office, and thence carried out again for delivery. By means of these stations, all these city letters could be taken out direct from these sub-stations and delivered hourly. The difficulty at Washington has always been that the authorities in the Post-Office Department do not comprehend that Chicago, a city of a few years of age, should require postal facilities greater than the Atlantic cities with their century of growth. It would do the postal service immense good if the Postmaster-General and his several assistants would visit Chicago and spend a month here, and witness the extent of the city, its vast population, its immense business, and especially the great mass of mail matter received and sent from here daily.

HOT-CORN LAWS.

Despite the hot weather, there has not been any posting of hot corn in the elevators for some time. Mr. Hiram Wheeler's declaration, that there is no more hot corn this season than the average, is thus largely verified. The occasion is a seasonable one to suggest to the Board of Trade the adoption of some law or regulation on this subject which will render recklessness in posting corn impossible, or at least unprofitable. False posting of hot corn, false bottoms in grain-bins, over-issues of grain receipts, are now historical. During the years in which these were practiced, there was great reluctance on the part of the Board of Trade to take any measures to expose, punish, or prevent such things. The warehousemen were simply masters of the situation. There was repeated whitewashing by committees, and the newspapers were as usual denounced as sensation-mongers, and as libelers of pious and exemplary men engaged in the warehouse business. There came a time, however, when the Board was compelled to strike a heavy blow at warehouse abuses. This being done, it was assumed that the business had been purified; that there would be no more dishonesty, and that the grain trade would be thereafter conducted with as strict a devotion to integrity as if it were a church affair and all the dealers were deacons. The public all over the West were invited to admire the snowy whiteness everywhere visible.

Nevertheless, there followed from time to time extensive corners, and bad failures, and refusals to pay losses, and generally as disreputable scrambling as there would be in case of the collapse of a faro bank. Then comes the hot corn posting, and then the reports of special committees testifying to the fact that grain deposited in the warehouses has been so negligently, carelessly, and indifferently kept that it was actually decaying, and the proprietors were not aware of the fact. A newspaper reporter, who repeated a statement that the corn was not so rotten as had been reported, thereby intimating that better care had been taken of it in the warehouse than really had been, was denounced as an enemy to Chicago.

We published yesterday a letter from one of our staff, who has been in Iowa lately, charged with the special duty of collecting agricultural information. He reports that the estimate placed on the grain trade as carried on in Chicago is by no means favorable. It is added that Iowa furnishes more trade to Chicago than Illinois does, and that the Iowa farmers would like to be satisfied that their grain is properly handled when it arrives here. We are free to admit, and very glad to believe, that nearly all the warehouse abuses have been extirpated, but so long as we cannot take as good care of corn as other cities do, we might as well not attempt to handle it at all. So long as any warehouseman can, by his own neglect or otherwise, get a stock of corn into a partially damaged condition, thereby reducing the value of the property; and so long as that partially damaged corn can be purchased at its depreciated price, shipped hence, cleaned and sold at its original value; and so long as the Board of Trade takes no action to change this mode of business under which fraud is always possible, and will always be suspected, so long will the public believe themselves plundered when "hot corn" makes its appearance.

We are perfectly aware that there is a sentiment that this thing ought not be talked about; that it is injurious to the character of the city to give publicity to any kind of abuse or dereliction of duty. We do not share in this sentiment. In fact we consider it stupid and short-sighted in the last degree. Is there not among the fifteen hundred men who compose the Board of Trade of Chicago sufficient regard for the character and reputation of the city to propose, for instance, that one grain-dryer be erected somewhere in this vicinity, and that it be free to all corn, without regard to color or previous condition? It may be that the present legislation of the State is defective, and that there is no power in the Board of Trade to adopt any regulation which will reach hot corn; but that body can, at least, do its duty by pointing out the needed remedies, and by preparing for the Legislature next winter such laws as will make hot corn more expensive than any existing machinery for keeping it in condition.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

The blockade-running steamer Virginius, which last year was conveyed to sea by the United States steamer Kansas from a Venezuelan port, under the instructions of Mr. Hurlbut, then Minister to the Republic of Colombia, at a time when she was threatened with seizure by the Spanish steamer Pizarro, has once more provoked the indignation of the Spanish authorities. By a curious coincidence, it is the same United States steamer which has again conveyed her out of the reach of harm, not from the Pizarro this time, but from the steamer Bazan. The correspondence between Commander Reed, of the Kansas, the United States Consul at Aspinwall, where the Virginius was lying, and the Commander of the Bazan, has now been published, and sets forth the facts of the situation very clearly. On the 23d of June, the Spanish Commander addressed a note to Commander Reed, stating that the Virginius had previously made a landing on the coast of Cuba with a cargo of arms and ammunition, and asking him to inform him whether the Virginius was an American vessel and had the right to fly the American flag. On the receipt of this note, Commander Reed addressed a note to the United States Consul at Aspinwall desiring to know the character of the Virginius, to which the Consul replied that the papers of the Virginius were all correct, that she was a United States vessel, and was authorized to sail under the American flag. Commander Reed then answered the Spanish Commander's note in detail, setting forth the substance of the Consular note, and adding that, as the hostile act complained of had never been brought to the notice of the United States Government, he felt himself bound to protect the vessel, as he had been requested to do by the United States Consul, to whom the Captain of the Virginius had applied for assistance. On the 25th of June, the Spanish Commander replied to Commander Reed's note, setting forth the fact that he had no means of determining the correctness of the Virginius' papers, and that it was undeniable that she had landed upon the coast of Cuba with arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents, and that under such circumstances he could not permit her to leave the port. This showing of teeth, however, did not in the least disconcert Commander Reed, who acknowledged the letter in a courteous manner, and definitely explained his view of the situation in substance as follows: That the running of a blockade and the landing of contraband of war does not insure the forfeiture of the vessel unless caught in the act, and though she may be guilty, the offense is discharged at the end of the voyage, and the penalty never travels further than the end of the return voyage. Finding that threats were of no avail, the Spanish Commander tried a little diplomacy, and addressed a joint note to Commander Reed and the United States Consul, the material part of which is contained in the following extract:

> In the name of the Spanish Government I denounce the steamer Virginius as a pirate, and I ask of you, taking into consideration the good relations existing between the two countries, that you would direct the said vessel be sent to the United States, to be there judged before your own courts, to which Spain will send the proofs she has in her possession, with the understanding that if these proofs be not sufficient to condemn the Virginius, then, as the representative of the Spanish Government, I pledge that nation to pay all damages growing out of her detention.

Commander Reed merely acknowledged the receipt of the letter. Meanwhile the United States steamer Canandaigua arrived in port. After examining the case, her commander, Capt. Ronckendorff, at once orderered the Kansas to convoy the Virginius to sea, which was done on the 1st of July. The Spaniard trained his guns on the Kansas, whereupon the Canandaigua trained hers on the Spaniard, and got into position for action. The Spaniard, however, evidently deeming discretion the better part of valor, did not fire. When the Kansas had got her convoy out to sea, she returned to port, and shortly after the Bazan left Aspinwall to lay the case before the Spanish Government.

The Navy Department at Washington has unqualifiedly approved the action of Capt. Ronckendorff and Commander Reed. The matter, however, has yet to come before the State Department, that is, provided the Madrid Government can find time enough in the midst of its own distractions to attend to the communications of the Commander of the Bazan. Just at present, when nearly its whole navy or at least the most efficient part of it is in the hands of the Carlists, it may come to the conclusion that it has naval troubles enough at home without adding to them abroad. Should it, however, lay the matter before our own Government, the respective Ambassadors at Madrid and Washington will be enveloped in red-tape for a long time to come. The best proof, perhaps, that the position of Commander Reed is a tenable one in the fact that he has convoyed the same steamer once before out of the reach of a Spanish steamer, under the instructions of Minister Hurlbut, and that Mr. Hurlbut's review of the case at that time, involving a similar position in international practice, was sustained by the State Department at Washington, and was not seriously questioned at Madrid. At the same time, it is no more than right that the Department should determine the exact status of the Virginius. If she is in reality sailing under the Cuban flag, and only claims the protection of the American flag when in danger, that fact should also be ascertained. If she has changed her flag and performed a hostile act toward the Spanish Government, she has forfeited all protection, as in the case of the Cuban privateer Resolute, which was captured by the United States, taken to Newport, R. I., condemned and sold, for a similar offense. This is probably the only question to be determined in whatever diplomatic correspondence may result from the affair. From the fact, however, that the Navy Department has approved the action of the Commander of the Kansas, the presumption is that she is an American vessel sailing regularly under the American flag.

THE CARL VOGT CASE.

One of the most interesting and complicated cases that have arisen under our extradition laws is that of Carl Vogt, now and for some time past held as a prisoner in New York. The crime for which he was arrested was committed about two years ago in the City of Brussels, Belgium, and was of a peculiarly atrocious character. The Chevalier Dubois de Bianco was murdered for the purpose of plunder. This was attested by the finding of his safe, which had been broken open and despoiled of its contents. After the murder had been committed and the property stolen, the murderer fired the premises to conceal his act, and thus became guilty of three of the most heinous crimes in the calendar,—robbery, murder, and arson. Suspicion at once attached to a valet named Joseph Stuff, otherwise known as Carl Vogt, and, upon subsequent investigation, it became reasonably certain that he committed the crime. He was finally traced to the United States, and a demand was made for the delivery of his person to the Belgian Government. But Vogt had money; he secured counsel, and successfully resisted the demand, there being no extradition treaty between Belgium and this country. The prosecutors succeeded, however, in keeping Vogt in custody on the charge of bringing stolen property into New York. He was thus held long enough for the Prussian Government to make a demand for his delivery under the extradition treaty between Prussia and the United States. Vogt is a subject of Prussia, and the demand for his extradition was based upon a law of that country which gives the State jurisdiction over its own subjects, even in the case of crimes committed by them on foreign territory. When the Prussian Consul made a demand for Vogt's person, he was taken before a United States Commissioner, and finally before Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, who declared that the prisoner was lawfully detained, and remanded him to await the extradition papers from the State Department, upon the receipt of which Vogt was to be taken to Cologne for trial. When the case was brought before the State Department, Secretary Fish applied to the Attorney-General for his opinion in regard to the right of the Government to deliver up the prisoner to the Prussian authorities under the treaty. Attorney-General Williams prepared an opinion which held, in opposition to Judge Blatchford's decision, that Prussia has no claim upon the prisoner under the treaty, and it is understood that the State Department will refuse to issue the extradition papers. This action is in direct contravention of the policy of the Administration in the Louisiana case, when the President's interference was justified on the broad ground that it was the duty of the Executive to enforce the decrees of the United States Courts. The action of the State Department in regard to Judge Blatchford's decree would indicate that the Executive branch of the Government does really exercise a discretion in regard to the acts of the Judiciary.

Notwithstanding Judge Blatchford's decision in the case, it must be admitted that Attorney-General Williams' opinion has a basis of common sense, and is sustained by precedents, which render any other construction of the extradition laws obscure and far-fetched. The treaty between Prussia and the United States demands the mutual delivery of persons charged with certain crimes "committed within the jurisdiction of either party." The point in controversy, then, is whether the Prussian jurisdiction in the Vogt case can be recognized under the treaty. It is the opinion of Mr. Williams that the word jurisdiction in the treaty clearly means the territory over which the State exercises its functions of Government. He holds this to be true (1) because such is the common use of the word; (2) because it has been so construed in former extradition cases which he cites; and (3) because to admit Prussia's jurisdiction in the Vogt case would be to concede the same jurisdiction over France, Great Britain, and the United States, so far as Prussian subjects are concerned. A concession of this kind might, under certain circumstances, lead to very serious complications. If, for instance, Vogt had committed his crimes in Great Britain, with which country the United States have an extradition treaty, it might happen that both the Prussian and British Governments should make a demand for his delivery under their separate treaties with this country. The United States could not deliver the prisoner to both Governments at once, and would scarcely care to assume the responsibility of deciding which Government was entitled to him. This would be the effect of acknowledging Prussia's jurisdiction over crimes committed in other countries. When the criminals are Prussian subjects, that Government has undoubtedly the right to try them on its own territory for crimes that are recognized by its own laws, if it chooses to do so; but it must first have the guilty person within its own dominion. It cannot, on sound international principles, demand that other Governments should hunt him out and deliver him over in cases where the crime was committed under other jurisdiction. Another point is, that the recognition of Prussia's jurisdiction in this case would defeat the reciprocal intention of the treaty, as the United States Government has no law under which it could demand the extradition of one of its subjects under similar circumstances.

Complications of the kind that have grown out of the Vogt case could be readily avoided by a general law which should require the delivering up of all persons upon competent *prima facie* evidence that they have been guilty of certain high crimes. There are offenses against society which are recognized as criminal and punished in about the same manner by all civilized countries. These are the crimes of murder, robbery, arson, and forgery. Persons guilty of such crimes should be punished without reference to the territory on which they are committed, and the same evidence of guilt which is required to secure the delivery of the criminal under the extradition treaty should be sufficient to demand his delivery without an extradition treaty. Many able writers on international law have contended that there is a mutual obligation upon nations to surrender fugitives from justice. The practice of nations has been to fix this obligation by treaty. But, if the principle is correct (and there can be no doubt of this), then it should be applied equally where there has been a failure to give it expression in the form of a treaty. Had there been a law recognizing it in this country, much time and money would have been saved, and justice would have been served, in the case of the conspicuous villain who murdered Chevalier de Bianco.

The Cheyenne *Leader* makes an appeal for the preservation of the buffalo from indiscriminate slaughter. Last year, 200,000 were killed for their skins alone. The extension of railroads has given the hunters an opportunity to drive the buffaloes into comparatively restricted districts, and thus they are penned and shot down, and tens of thousands of carcasses are left rotting on the ground. The destruction has been so great that the market has been seriously affected. A year ago the price of buffalo hides in the West ranged from four to five dollars for a cow's skin, and from six to seven dollars for a bull's skin. Now, a hide that would have brought five dollars a year ago will scarcely sell for a dollar and a half. There is another important point to be considered in connection with this wholesale slaughter. The buffalo is the principal means of sustenance to the frontier settlers and to the Indian tribes. While the Government is annually paying enormous sums for beef supplies for the Indians, thousands of these useful animals are rotting on the Plains, instead of being utilized for food as they should be. If it be considered necessary to pass laws for the protection of various kinds of small game, which are only luxuries, why should not Congress pass laws for the protection of this larger game, which is a necessity for food?

NOTES AND OPINION.

Julius S. Starr, of Peoria, a member of the Illinois Legislature, elected last year as a Republican, concludes a letter in the Peoria *Transcript* thus:

> The Railroad law may be defective, but give it a fair trial. Put the blame where it all honestly it belongs. Let the railroad companies try half as hard to conform to its provisions as they do to defeat its operations, and all will be well; but if they continue to disregard its plainest provisions, and ride rough shod over the law as they have done, they will find that this irrepressible conflict will go on until their charters are forfeited into the hands of the people.
>
> JULIUS S. STARR.

It seems that Representative Starr and a few others have inferred that the *Transcript* is opposed to the law and in favor of the railroads. This is a mistake. The *Transcript* is of the opinion that when any interest, no matter what, attempts to set itself above the people and the Government, and to give rather than receive the law, it is time for that interest to be taught its true place. The railroads, in raising, rather than reducing, their tariff in consequence of the new law, is having the effect to consolidate and intensify the opposition, and that fact they will yet learn. . . . If we blundered in inadvertently ascribing to the law what was the work of the railroads, we will take care it does not occur again.—*Peoria Transcript.*

—There is no foundation for the statement that "the Railroad law has deranged the business of transportation." It has done no such thing. The business of transportation may be deranged, but it has been deranged by the railroads. It is unjust to make the law responsible for their acts.—*Illinois State Journal.*

Thus far the railroads have merely been trying to find out what advantages can be taken of the law, and any derangement of transportation which has followed is simply the result of this trial. But in good time they will be "brought up standing."—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—We don't object to St. Louis availing itself of any one or all of the proposed routes to the East for its flour, as our railroads will be the only parties injured. But we do object to its siding with these very monopolies it is so mad at, on the *principle* of the thing that the necessity for this is all owing to the Illinois "odious freight law." It is all owing to the railroads themselves who have fixed their tariff rates so that, keeping in some respects within the letter of the law, its whole spirit is violated. While we are now trying, and shall eventually succeed, to make them conform with the spirit of the law and at the same time bring them to the real letter of the law, it is hardly the right thing in St. Louis, or in a newspaper there, to assail these roads in their efforts to make the law "odious."—*Rock Island Union.*

—All charters of railroad companies contain one word—one sentry word if it is regarded; it occurs in the clause which provides the carrying of passengers and freights at "*reasonable* rates. So far, the companies have disregarded this word and have established rates that is simply robbery to the farmer. If the farmer, when in power, as he must assuredly be, should also, through the Legislature, ignore the same word and establish rates that would be as ruinous to railroads as railroad rates have been ruinous to farmers, will the railroad management of our railroads then see the point?—*Carroll County (Ill.) Gazette.*

—Years hence, when the incubus of these grasping corporations shall be shaken off, when Government shall send passengers and freight, as it now sends letters, at the lowest possible rate, when rates shall be reduced, as rates on letters have been reduced, to one-quarter or one-tenth the old prices, we shall look back to the present time with wonder that a free people could ever permit the railways the ordinary traveled roads of the country, to be monopolized by a series of soulless corporations, each insisting upon charging a price for passing over it that is limited only by its own greed.—*Sycamore (Ill.) True Republican.*

—The State holds the reserved right of eminent domain, by which it takes our lands, or any other property, when the public good demands it. Is it not absurd to say that it has not the same right over railroads and other corporations and their charters in the same exigencies of public good? What is there about a seal peculiarly sacred, that it must not be violated when attached to a railroad charter, that does not obtain when affixed to a deed for your land? Thus would I make "the sovereign right of the State" cut this Gordian knot.—*Dr. Thomas J. Marcell, of Ossa, Ill.*

The idea of the producers and laboring men uniting with a party that has given away nearly all our public lands to heartless corporations; organized a privileged class, under their protective tariff, to tax forty millions of people for the special benefit of the class; quieted land titles in favor of wealthy railroads; a party whose Christian statesmen were bribed into Credit Mobilier schemes to swindle the people, and then finished with the salary-grab and back-pay steal is repugnant to all decent men. Hell will become a flower garden, and the Devil will go about preaching righteousness, before such a party with such a history will deal justly with the laboring people.—*A Farmer of Cordova, Ill.*

—While denouncing by resolutions unjust discriminations and extortionate charges, and demanding cheap transportation, the Republican party, having both the President and Congress in its hands, and complete power to alleviate wrongs and reform evils, refuse to do either, and expect the people to remain, as heretofore, quiet under their severe inflictions. . . . Cheap resolutions, to lull the people asleep, are no longer current with the farmers. They have been deceived too often and too long. They intend to have action, and less talk.—*Illinois State Register.*

—The cohesive power of public plunder is well known. And the fact is notorious that all plundering rings are concentrated in the great combination which has the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railways for its right and left arms, and holds between its teeth the outrageous salary-grab. Taxes are accumulated with frightful rapidity, and the head-centres of each of these combinations holds strong relation to the Chief at Washington. Turn which way we will, then, we find all things subjected to the imperial sway at Washington. It holds all business and industrial interests at its command, and compels them to feel and recognize its power. Legislative and judicial action is subordinated to its decree. State Governments are held in subjection by it. Public officials feel the tightening rein at all times, and dare not disobey its mandate. Public plunderers are its most useful and willing agents.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—There is some needless discussion as to whether the back-pay grab was a Republican or Democratic measure. It was neither. It was Grant's measure, originated and fostered by him and carried through by his tool, Benjamin F. Butler.—*New York Sun.*

—The Republican partisan leaders have waited long to find who is responsible for the salary-steal. Say these demagogues, a majority of the Republicans in Congress voted against the steal, while a majority of Democrats voted for it. Now, granting this to be true, let us ask why Grant did not veto the bill? Is not he King Hiram? and could not he have saved the disgrace to the party? If the Republican party is not responsible, then is King Hiram no Republican.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.*

—A choice between two evils was presented,—the acceptance of an objectionable clause in an otherwise satisfactory bill, or an extra session of Congress. The President chose the first, and we believe his judgment is sustained by the general sentiment of the country.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

There was no choice of evils in the case, because an extra session of Congress at the time would not have been an evil,—at any rate no more evil than a session of Congress at any time,—or even an expense to the people. The choice of the President was between grabbing $25,000 a year out of the Treasury, in direct violation of the Constitution, and losing the opportunity to pocket that increase upon his already exorbitant pay. He chose the grab. He must suffer the consequences.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—Seriously, we incline to the opinion that no salary-grab repeal has ever been agitated or thought of in the legislative "cottage by the sea," or if it has it was probably with a view to quieting the public voice that clamors incessantly for the return of the stolen funds, jarring very discordantly upon the long pleasant holiday of the President and his political apostles, and the public will see the whole story down as a myth until it has substantial proof to the contrary, or until the men who are determined to reform, cleanse, and strengthen out the confused jumble of Government affairs, shall have taken the reins into their own hands, and nothing but the unsavory memory of the present power shall remain to disgrace our halls of legislation.—*Dubuque Herald.*

—How any one can indorse the action of Congress in this "salary-grab" is a mystery to honest men, as it bears injustice upon its face. These are not war times, and the members of the Government must live like other people. This nation does not propose to keep an aristocracy at the head of its affairs, and it will not do it. This talk about a member's expenses in Washington is all bosh. Half the Congressmen live at home on $2,000 a year, and were glad to get that, and they can live comfortably in Washington for $100 a month.—*Yorkville (Ill.) Record.*

—We wish to say to those members of Congress who accept this increased salary, that they will be brought to an account for it by their constituents. Further, the time is not far distant when the man who thus basely betrays his trust, instead of being awarded a lucrative Government appointment, will find a home among his constituents a very uncomfortable place to come to, unless we very much mistake the temper of public sentiment.—*Champaign (Ill.) Union.*

—We are in favor of punishing big thieves as well as little ones. If the salary-grabbers poked their dirty paws into the public crib, didn't Grant open the door?—*Ottumwa (Iowa) Democrat.*

—We don't pray for the cholera to take off the salary-grabbers and other thieves who have been using official positions to plunder the people, but we would suggest to the pestilence that those fellows can be more easily spared than any one else.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Enquirer.*

—The Grant managers are to have a thorough canvass of Iowa this fall. They feel that they are losing ground in public sentiment, and that, unless they can hold their men by the application of the party lash, they will find their majority falling off wonderfully. The State is to be flooded with speakers, and the old game of praise about Grant's glory is to be sung until the people are made crazy again over it. But we feel that the masses are getting their eyes open, and cannot afford longer to be led blindfolded and have their pockets picked by a set of oily politicians, whose right names are thieves.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—The time has gone by, as it should be, when the honest voter is to be chained to the political car and forced up to the polls to vote for a man he believes to be immoral and incompetent. . . . The Radical office-seeker might term it bolting, but, call it what you may, it is sound doctrine, and emancipates men from base servitude to party to the extent of their refusing to support unworthy men.—*Marshalltown (Iowa) Times.*

—The very idea that political affairs can be so shaped and controlled as to put such men as Ben Butler into high and responsible positions is enough to cause a popular reaction on the part of the people. That sober, second thought, which we are frequently assured is to come, might, with profit to Massachusetts and the country, indicate itself in that State now. Surely never was there a greater provocative to rejection upon the Bottom and Democratic condition of political affairs.—*Logansport (Ind.) Pharos.*

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, as organ of the professional "leaders" who object to being buried with the ancient prejudice known as the late Democratic party, has invented a new name for its hopeful squad of political bummers and wire-pullers. "The Macedonian Phalanx" is what the Cincinnati organ calls them.—*Chicago Times.*

The difference between the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the Chicago *Times* is that the former is backed and supported by 200,000 honest and sincere Democrats, while the *Times* represents nothing and nobody. It is simply a Destructionist in politics. The Democratic party of Ohio, instead of being "an ancient prejudice," is the most enlightened, progressive, and liberal political organization extant.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—Alexander McCue, City Judge of Brooklyn, is entitled to the honor of giving utterance to a very mellow definition of the crime committed by Mr. Mills, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company. His statement is that "he did not consider that Mr. Mills had been dishonest in business, but that he had committed the too prevalent error of using other funds as his own." Had a starving boy pilfered a money-drawer to get the means to buy bread, he would not have been so smoothly referred to as was the bank President. Pray where is the difference in the nature of their crimes? If one is a thief, so is the other.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

RAILROADS AND FARMERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is not surprising that the conflict between the farmers and railroads of Illinois should have attracted the attention of the whole country, for the whole country affords no more fruitful subject of political analysis. We believe that it illustrates and includes the whole question of the future government and state of society in this nation.

And first we remark that, as in most cases, there is a great deal of right on each side. The old fable of the gold and silver shield is exactly in point. The two Knights quarreled about the material, and fought till they were both disabled, when a passer-by pointed out that each was right from his own point of view, and that, if either had changed sides for a moment, they would have avoided all ground for quarrel. In the case now before us, it has been suggested that a great deal of the difficulty is owing to the state of the currency. Suppose, for example, our paper-money were depreciated in the ratio of two to one. In other words, that $2 of its are worth but $1 in the average prices of the world, while gold is selling at 115. Now, the price of the whole grain-crop is determined by the exported portion,—that is, by the price of gold. If, therefore, the farmer gets but 115 for his crop, while the railroads are doing their business at a cost of 200, it is evident that both sides may be contending with difficulties, and neither have ground for complaint against the other. This may be an extreme statement; but, if any part of it is true, both sides would do better to combine their efforts for a return of specie payment.

Again, the farmers charge that the railroads are trying to earn dividends upon watered stock, and so maintain unreasonable charges. Now, the very first question to be settled under this head is, What is the profit upon moving a barrel of flour or a bushel of grain above the cost of handling? In proportion as this is great or little, is the charge well grounded or not? There is no doubt that this can be determined by figures with a close approximation to accuracy; but the trouble is, that no one can make these figures but the railroads; and the farmers would never believe that they made them fairly, and would reject the evidence.

Again: there is a bitter complaint

THE GORDON ARREST.

His Alleged Kidnappers Taken on American Soil.

Change in Public Sentiment Among the Winnipeggers.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 25.—It seems now to be generally conceded by parties on both sides of the boundary that the recapture of Gordon was effected on American soil. The *Tribune* has a letter from its Pembina correspondent. He had an interview with Bradley, the Custom-House officer who released Gordon and arrested the Americans, as follows:

Reporter—Will you please state, Mr. Bradley, the exact point at which you made the arrest?

Mr. B.—At the corner of the fence over there.

Reporter—Is not that point south of the line recently located as the new boundary?

Mr. B.—Yes, about 110 yards.

The correspondent further says: By the treaty with England the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions was declared to be the forty-ninth parallel north latitude. That point being admitted, it only remained to locate that line. No regularly recognized survey ever having been made, the proper authorities of the two Governments appointed Commissioners to jointly examine and adjust the line, and the said line, so located, was to be the boundary line. It is positively stated, on good authority, that further proceedings in the case were unnecessary; that the two nations ratified the survey before made, and that the instant that the stakes were set under the direction of the Commissioners all south of such stake and line became American territory. If such prove to be the facts of the case, then the arrests of Hoy and Keegan are simply cases of kidnapping, for which the officers of the British Government are personally amenable. If the capture of Gordon was a violation of law, international or local, so was the capture of the officers sent to make his arrest. The Custom-House stands upon American soil, and the Government of Canada was permitted to occupy it for the use of the collection of customs alone through the courtesy of the Government at Washington, and by no stipulation or special arrangement were they allowed to use it for other purposes.

The *Tribune* special from Ft. Garry, to-day, says there has been a great change in the sentiment of the people here within the the past few days. With the exception of the crowd that worships His Majesty Atty-Gen. Clarke, not a man can be found who does not openly sympathize with the prisoners. The Winnipeg *Free Press*, which echoes public sentiment in an editorial to-morrow morning, speaking of the outrageous insulting bulletin published yesterday, and already telegraphed, will say:

It is the grossest and most cowardly and despicable attempt at intimidation that has ever been made in connection with, it being no more nor less than a barefaced and atrocious attempt at indimidating the Court into non-acceptance of bail. It should be made distinctly patent to the perpetrators of this outrage that their Court is more intimidation. Are Canadians to be led by the nose to be set on like a pack of dogs at anything that turns up, merely to gratify what may be the personal revenge of a man or men who have been worsted in their own Court? Are they to be made the tools of a clique in order, perchance, to fine somebody's breeches pockets with an increased sum of money in the shape of a lawyer fee? If we understand the feelings of Canadians, they will resent the insult thus put upon them. The sympathy of Canadians is certainly not in accordance with the spirit of that "fly sheet."

It is now understood that no decision of the bail question will be rendered to-morrow on account of the sickness of Judge McKeagney.

THE GOODRICH TRAGEDY.

Lizzie Lloyd Ring Unbosoms Herself to a Lady Acquaintance.

From the New York Herald, July 26.

Lizzie Lloyd King, alias Kate Stoddard, the murderess of Charles Goodrich, continues to enjoy pretty good general health and apparently a good appetite, notwithstanding the sorrow at her summer residence, the Raymond Street Jail. In conversation with a lady the other day she exhibited the locket which she constantly wears about her neck and showed her the inscription engraved on the inside of the cover: "Thursday morning, March 20, 1872." She showed her visitor a small particle of congealed blood in the case, and remarked, "I had a little left after I swallowed that in the presence of Chief Campbell, but some one opened my locket and lost my last treasure out. I am so sorry. I have tried hard to find it. It was all I had." Speaking of Miss Palm, she expressed a liking for her, as she is a good woman, and if she was his idea of character she (Kate) wanted to talk to her. She said: "I am sorry for the past; so sorry. But I loved Charlie, and I would have tried to be anything for his sake. Yes, I did try. I measured existence by his love for me, and I would have done anything for the sake of his love. Had I known that he loved another and wanted her I would have gone." When asked whether she had faith in the future, Kate replied, "Yes. Do you think my friends will desert me? It was only five months, but the little one was mine. It was a little girl, and its little hand rested on its face. I did not want to lose it, and that abortion was so awful. It was wrong, too, and it changed me from what I had been before. If he had let my baby live, I could have stood it; my little baby! I loved it so from the first. I thought all along that Charlie loved it too. But I had to give it up, and—oh! I cannot tell how the cold entered my heart then. It's all over now; but I cannot help wishing it had lived. When the baby would come, I thought to myself, I would have a new tie in life, and it would make it happier for us both. But I did not know I was to go; that I must get out and be lost. I could bear the suffering, for Charlie's sake; but when I found that Charlie had taken from me my babe, and was going to put me out of his sight, I thought I was surely somebody else; it could not be. It was so different from what he said. I just suited his nature, he said, and was his other self; and he would show me how to do, and oh, I could have been all that he wanted me to be. But he had family pride, and he let it kill my child and turn me on the world, ruined in everything. I wanted him to keep it for them, and I told him so. I took the letter that I wrote to his father, and I handed it to him myself. If he had heeded my plea, listened to the truthful story in it, it would not have been so with me, I am sure. And at the inquest, when he looked at me as if he hated me so, I felt that I had done my best to make a friend of him. I saw he was glad I was suffering, but he knew I was suffering when I wrote him that letter that time. Oh! how I tried, after it was all over, to be strong and go home! But I could not face my mother. Yet it is foolish, but I must say it, I would rather see my mother now than any other being on earth. I should so love to feel her close to me once more!"

Miss King remarked that she was at the funeral in Cumberland street, and stood by while the coffin was brought out. "There was a rope, or a cord, lying on the ground, and when I looked down my foot was in it, and it was in the shape of a noose! But I talked to a woman there, who was trundling a child in its wagon, and she talked to me about there being no likelihood of the murderer being caught." She said she did not believe in Spiritualism, but that "Charlie" wanted her to go away and not tell the truth; it would do no good; but she couldn't leave Charlie. "I believe in the truths that Christ taught," she said, "and I wish I had known better how to follow them. When it was all over I thought I would go home to my mother. But she would then know something sad would ask me, and it would only have pained me. Just before the arrest I had found strength to go, and something seemed to hurry me to leave quick." Subsequently Kate remarked, "I wish women who have to work for their bread were better paid. They ought to have better wages. Bad thoughts come to the starved and forsaken. I went twice to the Women's Home—once with Charlie and once alone—and since then I have been once, and I thought the lady there would know me, but she didn't. I wanted a room with quiet people, but I couldn't get one, and I left." In reply to a question as to whether she expected anything but justice, she said, "I was never made to believe any law that was not plain to me. If I am to be judged it will be the right decision, no doubt."

A Congressional Salary-Grabber in a Democratic Convention.

Napoleon, O., July 24. Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Democratic Convention for the second subdivision of the Third Judicial District met in this place to-day, and nominated Judge Phelps, of Angelica, and McKenzie of Allen to serve the ensuing term. The Committee on Resolutions gave vent to the following choleric wail of distress:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the present corrupt Administration, and cordially invite all patriotic men, without regard to past party attachment or party names, to join us in our struggles for its overthrow.

No allusion whatever was made to the Allen County departure.

Col. Sawyer, of Anglaise, not satisfied with the report, offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the act commonly known as the Congressional salary-steal is as infamous act of fraud, and those who supported it are unworthy the confidence of a Democratic Convention.

Col. Sawyer advocated the amendment in a bitter speech, directed especially to the Hon. C. N. Lamison, member of Congress from this district, who voted aye on the question, and also was present in the Convention. The amendment to the report was carried with a unanimous vote, before Lamison or his apologist could secure the attention of the Chair.

Mr. Callen, of Mercer, moved to reconsider the vote, for the purpose, as he said, of having Grant included in the amendment denouncing the steal. The purpose of consideration evidently was to give the Hon. C. N. Lamison an opportunity of an explanation of his record. The Convention was evidently against hearing Lamison, but he finally succeeded in securing attention, and in a speech of some length declared he had no apology to make to any one for his vote. It was an honest expression of his opinion that the salary was due him; that Congress had ample authority by constitutional provision to say what they shall receive, &c.; that, in view of the expensive surroundings of Washington, a Senator could not maintain the standing and dignity due his station with a less amount than the increased salary. He asked favors of no one.

The excitement now became intense. Amid cries of "Get down," "resign," &c., Lamison replied: "Resign and be d—d; I'll see you in h—l first."

Sawyer again got the floor and began a second attack, but Lamison's friends cried him down, and, after considerable filibustering, Dan Callen got the floor and succeeded in speaking his piece; and, having accomplished his purpose, he withdrew his motion to reconsider, and the amendment passed. The Convention soon thereafter adjourned.

A SANGUINARY CONFLICT.

How Texas and Kansas Desperadoes Settle Their Quarrels.

A correspondent of the New York *World* gives an account of one of the most ferocious duels ever fought. It occurred on the evening of July 4, in the Indian Territory, at Medicine Lodge, a point which is a great resort for hunters during the colder months. The parties engaged in this desperate fight were Hugh Anderson, of Texas, and Arthur McCluskey, of Kansas, both desperadoes well known on the frontier for their reckless use of life. Anderson had killed a brother of McCluskey in a dance-house fracas, and the latter sought him out for the express purpose of taking vengeance upon him. A Texan guide named Richards acted as second for McCluskey, a huge Kentuckian of the name of Harding fulfilling a similar office for Anderson.

By the terms agreed upon between Richards and Harding the antagonists were to fight with revolvers and bowie-knives,—to be placed back to back at an interval of twenty paces,—to wheel and fire at a given signal, and after the first interchange of shots to conduct the fight as each one should deem it best to take advantage. The spot selected for the encounter was in the open prairie. The grass had been closely cropped by the cattle, leaving the turf firm, yet elastic, and just the thing for rough-and-tumble business. The men met long after sunset in the presence of a crowd of hunters, trappers, railroad surveyors, gamblers, and Indians. The combatants were duly placed, and the crowd awaited with breathless interest the result.

The giving of the signal had fallen by lot to Harding. Stating to the principals, who by this time began to show signs of impatience, that this would be the report of a pistol, he drew his own weapon and discharged it, first asking the question and receiving the usual answer that both were ready.

McCluskey was the first to fire, wheeling as he did so, though the smoke had scarcely curled up from his pistol before the report of Anderson's weapon followed. A momentary pause ensued, each of the antagonists closely scanning the other to note the effect of the shot. Across Anderson's cheek a deep furrow, from which the blood slowly began to trickle down, told the work of his antagonist, while McCluskey remained standing in his original position, all appearances unharmed. But this was not the fact. Those nearest to him fancied they saw a death-like pallor, but just where the ball had taken effect they could not tell. At the second fire McCluskey again anticipated his opponent, and, taking a more deliberate aim, succeeded in breaking his left arm. Anderson uttered a sharp cry and sank on one knee, but, quickly recovering himself, returned the fire at the time with horrible effect. The ball, passing through McCluskey's mouth, carried away with it several of the clenched teeth and a portion of the tongue, finally lodging in the base of the skull. McCluskey staggered forward wildly a few steps, and made desperate efforts to steady himself. The blood poured in torrents from the wound, and stained his hunting-shirt and dripped from the muzzle of his pistol; but with heroic coolness he continued to advance, spitting out mouthfuls of blood and teeth at every step.

During the interval thus gained Anderson, who in his crippled state had every reason to shun a hand-to-hand encounter, had not been idle, but fired another well-aimed shot which broke McClusky's left shoulder. As if this was not enough, he sent still another ball after him, which, striking him in the left side of the stomach, caused him to fall forward heavily on his face. McCluskey was now mortally wounded and momentarily growing weaker from loss of blood. Tearing open his shirt in his agony, a crimson spot in his left side indicated the place where Anderson's first shot had taken effect. He still, however, retained his grasp of his pistol, and by an effort superhuman in its coolness and deliberation fired at his antagonist the last shot. The latter had been closely watching for this, and endeavored to save himself by suddenly dropping on the ground. Too late, however. McCluskey's finger was already on the trigger and his eye along the sights, and when his adversary's body reached the earth it was heavier by a Colt's pistol ball. A scream of pain followed, and the spectators saw the figure of a man clutching wildly with his hands at the grass and writhing and twisting in horrible contortions. The bullet had struck him full in the abdomen, and, like his antagonist, Anderson was now a fast-dying man.

At this juncture it seemed as if the crowd would interfere, but Harding sternly bade them keep back and leave the men to settle the matter in their own way. As none cared to dispute with the gigantic hunter, the mandate was obeyed, though a universal expression of horror ran through the spectators, a number of whom were the engineers and attaches of our own party. Still, horrible as was the scene, no one thought of leaving the spot. An irresistible fascination to see it out bound one and all alike to the blood-stained locality. But the finale was at hand—the curtain almost ready to drop.

McCluskey, summoning by a supreme effort his remaining strength, drew his knife and began to crawl feebly in the direction of his antagonist. The latter, who had raised himself to a sitting posture, saw the movement and prepared to meet it. Both had dropped their revolvers, leaving to the cold steel the completion of the work.

By this time it had grown quite dark, and to distinguish the movements of the combatants required the closest attention. Anderson was clearly unable to move any portion of his body except his right arm. With this he raised his knife aloft, and as McCluskey crawled up to within reach dealt him a terrible blow in the neck, cutting the muscles and tendons and veins, and half severing the head from the body.

But the effort was too much for him, and, leaving the weapon sticking in the wound, he pitched heavily forward on his face. Every one supposed that this blow would have instantly killed McCluskey, but, strange to say, it did not, for so great was his vitality that before falling he twice plunged his own knife into the body of Anderson. The tale is soon told. McCluskey lived a minute longer than his antagonist. The dead bodies, firmly locked in each other's embrace, were taken to the house of Harding and laid out side by side on the gaming-table. A crimson trail marked the path of those who carried them indoors, and pools of blood indicated the scene of the late conflict.

There was no gaming that night. The hunters and Indians appeared to find excitement enough in talking over the events of the day without having to resort to their usual pastime. About 11 o'clock the moon rose, and the bodies were taken out for burial. There were no funeral ceremonies, but Rob Harding remarked as the mangled forms were lowered into the grave, "There go two as brave men as ever lived." They were buried deep to keep the wolves and coyotes from digging them up, and the earth was heaped up in a little mound to mark where they slept.

The Shah in Paris.

Paris Correspondence of the London Post.

The Shah expresses himself "at home" in the Palais Bourbon, and passes much of his time in the small garden of the palace, where he delights to take his tea and sweet drinks, accompanied by a pipe, the bowl of which is enriched by precious stones. On being asked by the French master of the ceremonies if any convenience is wanting, his Majesty said he should like to have telegraphic machinery in his chamber. This was supplied without delay, and from the banks of the Seine he now communicates with Teheran via England.

Dozens of letters and petitions are left every day at the palace, most of which are referred to the Persian Legation. Nazar-Agha, the representative of the Shah, is in a great state of tribulation at the overwhelming work which has come upon him. Demands for invitations to the *fêtes*, presentations to the Shah, decorations, financial and commercial propositions. "We have not even time," he said to a friend yesterday morning, "to open half the letters, much less to attend to them."

It is remarked that the Orleans Princes do not take part in the festivities and receptions dedicated to the Persian monarch.

The Orientals are fascinated with the public gardens of Paris, and delight in the fountains. Some of them go about in European dress, and amuse themselves at the restaurants and cafes.

The papers say the Shah was highly amused at seeing a copy of the *Figaro* on Monday morning, containing on the front page a long letter in Persian character. The writing was perfectly correct, but unfortunately it had been reproduced by photography, and all the words were inverted. His Majesty and his suite all laughed heartily at the oversight.

The Shah paid yesterday a visit to the tomb of Napoleon I. unexpectedly, and intends to "do" Paris with as little ceremony as possible.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

The Extraordinary Convulsion in Venetia—Deplorable Loss of Life.

Rome (July 3) Correspondence of the New York World.

The earthquake which shook the whole of the Venetian territory last Sunday morning at 5 o'clock was felt from Bologna to Belluno, and from Trieste to Milan. Its direction was from east southwest to west northwest, and it lasted for 44 seconds. At Belluno, a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, the inhabitants were awakened by a loud rumbling sound, followed by a most curious noise, resembling something between a whistle and a groan, and then a violent upheaving of the ground. The quiet of the sleeping town was changed in a twinkling to a scene of wild confusion; one heard the falling of chimneys and walls, the ringing of bells, and the shrieks of terrified and frenzied people. In another moment the streets were filled with half-dressed men, women, and children, pale with fright. The first mass was being celebrated in the Duomo at the moment of the shock. The worshipers all escaped safely, but the cupola of the church was thrown down, and the wall was cracked. Part of the bell-tower of another church fell, and a third church was so damaged that it will be necessary to rebuild it. Nearly every building in the town has been injured, and some wholly demolished, but there were only four persons killed. At the moment of the shock the sky was overcast by a leaden-colored cloud, and immediately afterwards the air was filled with a strange dust or powder and was hot and scorching.

The effects of the earthquake at the village of St. Pietro de Felstto were terrible. It was the fete of St. Peter, the patron saint of the place. The inhabitants were all up betimes, to take part in the early morning mass,—the church was gaily decorated for the occasion, and was crowded with worshipers, for it was a high mass, cantata,—when, without a moment's warning, the undulation swept beneath the village, and down came the roof and walls of the church, burying its living contents. Those nearest the door were able to make their escape, but of the remainder thirty-eight were killed on the spot, eighteen men and twenty women, and a great number, not yet ascertained, seriously hurt. The priest who was officiating at the altar had his arm broken, but two others who were assisting escaped. The entire village was one scene of fallen and falling houses.

In the surrounding villages the ruin has been as great, but not the same fearful loss of life. At Pieve d'Alpaga a number of houses have been thrown down and many persons wounded. At Torres two were killed, and fifteen wounded. At Pico eleven. At Visome one-third of the houses have fallen, and two persons have been killed, with many wounded; at Cavessago one killed.

At Venice the shock was preceded by the same loud subterranean rumbling and unearthly whistling. The consternation throughout the city was immense, but the shock was felt by every one, but with the exception of some few which have received cracks and a chimney which fell at the Frari no damage has been caused, nor, with the exception of an unfortunate occurrence at the Church of San Pietro, were there any casualties to be regretted.

As elsewhere, St. Peter's was the favorite church of the day. It was crowded at the early service, and more particularly because of a marriage which was being celebrated at the time. The bridegroom, a soldier, fainted from fright at the violence of the shock, which caused the lamps to swing violently and some stucco from the ceiling to fall, made a rush to the door, where they became massed, and a violent struggle to get through took place, those behind screaming with fright. At this moment up came a company of soldiers. Hearing the cries, they supposed there was some religio-political disturbance in the church, and barred the exit. Then commenced a desperate *parapiglio*, those inside struggling to get out, the soldiers forcing them back into the church in order to prevent the escape of the supposed delinquents, and in the confusion a woman and a little boy got thrown down, trampled upon, and seriously hurt.

At Treviso the shock was very severe, but no serious damage or loss of life occurred. Here the sky was cloudless and the atmosphere still.

At Bologna and Milan, at the extreme south and west of the district, the undulation was very distinct, the bells were set ringing, but the duration was not more than six seconds at Bologna and eight at Milan.

Neither at Florence nor Turin was any undulation felt.

In all the places where the shocks were most severe, the churches have been seriously damaged. In addition to those I mentioned in my last, the roof of the Church of the Madonna, at Pordenone, was smashed in by the spire of the bell tower falling upon it and filling the interior with ruin. Fortunately there was no one in it. At Policenigo the façade of the Church of St. Florian was thrown down, and that of San Giovanni injured, through which six persons were wounded. At Stevana the church was rent in several places, and the Campanile left in such a tottering condition that its fall is certain.

At Chiari the shocks were accompanied by peculiar phenomena. The rumbling resembled the sound of a great drum beaten by the fingers, and the movement increased gradually, and ended with a sharp, sudden shock.

A Crazy French Lover.

Paris Correspondence of the New York World.

The hot weather has, I dare say, something to do with the number of unusual crimes which now frequently occur. Here is the latest: A Lieutenant of the Ninety-first Regiment of Infantry was intimate with a woman named Marchal. He was supplanted by a brother officer, Lieut. Marchegan. The officers of the regiment thought discreditable circumstances attended this rupture, and Lieut. Marchesan was tabooed. He naturally smarted under this outlawry, and felt the greatest resentment to his predecessor, to whom, rightly or wrongly, he attributed his having been put into Coventry. This resentment grew fiercer when he thought he discovered a renewal of intimacy between his predecessor and Mlle. Marchal. Three days since he quitted the camp at St. Germain (where he is garrisoned), came to Paris, bought a revolver, and went to Mlle. Marchal's lodgings. He was in a state of excitement bordering upon frenzy. He said as he entered: "I must kill you, and afterward blow out my own brains." She tried to calm him, saying: "Let me leave Paris; I will go to see my little daughter, who is at my mother's house in the country; and I will return in a week. You will then be less crazy, and I will remain with you." He replied: "Send off your servant to buy something; I must talk with you alone." She gave the servant some commission. When they were alone he continued to talk wildly, saying, among other things, "Here is my photograph. I want you to have it put in the coffin with you after I shall have killed you." By dint of persuasion she got him into bed, and applied ice to his head. They went together to St. Germain by the half-past 12 train. He rose at 6 a. m., embraced her, and went to drill. He returned at half-past 8. She still slept. He took his revolver, aimed, and fired at her, but he missed, and the ball lodged in the bolster. The report awakened her, and she was, as may easily be imagined, frightened almost to death. In reply to her question he yelled, "Silence, I am killing you!" She held up her arm to protect her head, and partially succeeded, for two balls did penetrate the fleshy part of her arm before they flattened themselves against her jaw-bone, without, however, breaking it. She swooned, partly from loss of blood, partly from terror. Marchesan, thinking her dead, directed his revolver to his ear, fired twice, and fell a corpse.

Telegraph to the Upper Peninsula.

Mr. Colin Fox, General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Michigan, is putting up a telegraph line from Mackinaw, via Sault Ste. Marie to Marquette, a distance of over 300 miles. From old Mackinaw, a submarine cable 29,000 feet long is to be laid to Point St. Ignace. From Point St. Ignace to Sault Ste. Marie, 60 miles, the line goes by the new State road, nearly completed, and from the Sault to Marquette, 240 miles, it will follow the beach with intermediate stations at Whitefish Point, Two Heart River, and Grand Island. Fifty men are at work at various points on the line, and, as soon as the cable is laid, telegraphic communication will be established along the whole route.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

A Young Girl Rescued from Lezads After Being Cruelly Tortured.

From the San Diego (Cal.) World, July 11.

The Pacific Mail Southern Coast steamer California put into San Diego yesterday about 11 o'clock a. m., for coal. Little dreamed those who went down to the wharf of the Pacific Mail Company of the terrible story which was told of a mere child of 11 years, who was on board, named Lola Arros.

On a stretcher in the steerage lay a girl who certainly was not 12 years of age. As the experience is with Southern females, she was far advanced to womanhood, and the lines of her form so indicated a generous and beautiful physical development. It is well to dwell upon such engaging characteristics as the poor creature retained, for the ruin which had been wrought upon her is almost too fearful to detail, and the story of the atrocity is such as could hardly be paralleled elsewhere on earth in this nineteenth century. Lola must have been a beautiful girl, for her form retained grace and symmetry that nature must certainly have carried to completion in her face.

This child-woman was a charred ruin. A firebrand had been held to her nose, burning it almost completely off. The blistered flesh was still angry and inflamed, giving an indescribably loathsome and pitiable aspect to the poor creature. Her cheeks were one mass of charred flesh, pulpy and erubescent with the recent passage of a fire-brand. Her eyebrows and lashes were burned off, and her eyeballs were seared by the blasting flames. Liberal as is the endowment of the Mexican woman with wavy masses of black hair, not a capillary was left upon Lola's head. One is obliged to recur to some of the terrible pictures of Dante or Spenser to get an idea of the fearful and yet appealing depravity of the poor girl. The *auto da Fe* was a merciless thing in the old days, but that was carried to a decent end and left merely a mass of calcined rubbish. Here the destruction was as complete, but the victim was allowed to live to be an object of horror during a lifetime, instead of a thing of beauty and a joy forever, as nature intended her to be.

The story of Lola and her mother is incredible. They were taken on by the California at Mazatlan on the 4th of July. They had been living at the village of Copala, about fifty miles from Mazatlan. A word as to the mother may not be amiss. She is quite remarkable for her personal charms. She has noble features, a clear olive skin, and splendid masses of blue-black hair.

They lived on the outskirts of Copala. On the 18th of June, Antonio Murillo, one of the lieutenants or under-chiefs of the ruffian Lozada, with a small force came into the neighborhood of Copala. The Arros house was attacked. The husband, wife, and Lola were its sole inmates. They seized upon the mother, doubtless attracted by her personal charms, and the child Lola. The husband offering resistance, he was shot down and the house fired.

Hurrying swiftly from the scene of blood, mother and daughter were swept with the brigands, who were on horseback, toward the mountains. The tragedy was enacted about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The brigands had been riding all day, and after going, as near as the mother could guess, 20 miles from Copala, they camped for the night. They were too tired to think of aught but sleep that night, and after dispatching a hastily prepared meal, and quaffing liberally of mescal, they lay down to sleep, binding the mother to one of the brutes and the child to another. The mother watched her chance, and when the ruffians were in the deep sleep of fatigue, she succeeded in slipping the withes which bound her, and making her escape, arriving the next day at Copala with bleeding feet.

She did not release Lola, because she was afraid of arousing the ruffians, and did not think she could make the journey, even if they should both succeed in escaping. She thought besides, that Lola's tender years would protect her from abuse.

The brigands, on awaking next morning and finding the mother gone, vented their fury in blows upon poor Lola. They pursued their journey to the mountains, and from thence sent in a demand for a ransom for Lola. They made the charge that it was beyond the mother's ability to pay it. A Government force was sent in pursuit. One week from the day of capture, on the 29th of June, the ruffians not receiving the ransom demanded, took a fire-brand and scarred the child as we have described. The object undoubtedly was to put her to a lingering death by the most fiendish tortures, protracted from day to day. The Government forces came upon Murillo and his band in the night time, routed them, and rescued the maimed and ruined Lola.

Mother and child left a country of such atrocities and horror, and are now on their way to San Francisco on the California.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

An Interview with the Chief of the Treasury Department—The Financial Policy of the Administration.

Long Branch (July 25) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Finding the Secretary in a communicative and pleasant mood, I called his attention to the statements recently made in some of the leading journals of the country, and, indeed frequently before advanced, to the effect that the Treasury balances are made up in such a manner as to mislead the public as to the amount of our available resources. I inquired whether the whole amount of gold shown in the Treasury statements as "coin" was actually in the vaults.

"The Treasury statements," said Mr. Richardson, "are strictly and critically correct. When I say this, which I do most emphatically, I mean to be understood that no deception is used or could be used in the figures to magnify the gold balance unduly. As a matter of course, however, the current accounts of the Department are carried forward and enter into the calculations. The accounts have to pass through a number of different bureaus, and it is simply ridiculous to suppose that they could be balanced every day, and that the exact amount of actual coin on hand could be ascertained. The system of keeping the Treasury accounts is as perfect as it can be, and there is no possibility of a deceptive statement."

Alluding to the suggestions that a large amount of gold should be accumulated in the Treasury, so as to enable the country gradually and easily to return to specie payments, I inquired the views of the Secretary on that point.

The Secretary smiled as he replied: "The old cry," he said, "used to be that the Government kept too much gold on hand; now some are urging that we keep too little. Most persons seem to forget that the financial business of the nation must be conducted like all other business, in accordance with the condition of the country. We have certainly prospered under the policy pursued by my predecessor, and in which I cordially concurred. But a policy that may be wise and proper at one time may require modification at another time. One thing is certain, the Government will pursue such a course as is deemed for the best interests of the country without regard to the wishes of individuals or the schemes of speculators. No violent changes of policy are likely to occur, but as we get further and further from the war it is but natural that modifications of our financial plans should become necessary and desirable."

I alluded to the present financial condition of Europe, and inquired of the Secretary as to the standing of our national credit abroad.

"Our financial policy has been warmly approved in Europe," said Mr. Richardson, "and our credit is in consequence excellent in foreign markets. When I was in Europe negotiating our bonds two years ago, I heard gratifying endorsements of our policy on all sides. The wonderful progress made in the payment of our debt was at once a matter of surprise and of congratulation. If our railroad and other private schemes do not meet with much success just now, our national credit is unshaken, and is stronger than ever before."

I inquired of Mr. Richardson whether there is any foundation for the report that the Alabama award is to be paid through the Syndicate, at an expense of a considerable sum to the nation.

"The report is all nonsense," was the Secretary's reply; "there is no foundation whatever for it. When the award is paid"—and the Secretary's look implied that he did not expect a very speedy settlement—"when the award is paid it will be paid into the hands of our Government in full, in gold. We have nothing to do with the manner of the payment; that is a matter for the British Government to look after. When the time does arrive, if any syndicate, or any other medium of payment, should be employed, it will be employed by the British Government, and any cost in the handling or transmitting of the money will be borne by that Government. Our Government knows nothing yet about the payment, or when the money will be forthcoming, but its business will be simply to receive the amount in full."

In reply to a question as to the prospect of a return to specie payments, the Secretary remarked that the country had prospered and its resources had been wonderfully developed under our present system of currency. "We have been so long without specie," he said, smiling, "that we can scarcely tell what effect resumption would have; but it will, of course, come in good time, and, as I have said, the financial policy of the Government must be controlled, as all business is controlled, by the course of events and condition of the country."

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Declaration by the California State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry.

The California State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, on the 17th inst., adopted the following declarsation of purposes:

Resolved, That, in addition to the various purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry, as set forth in our constitution and by-laws, looking to our social, intellectual, and material advancement, we, as the State Grange of California, believe it our duty to mature and put in practice, through our subordinate and State Granges, as the earliest possible time, the following objects, and effectual plans for accomplishing the following objects, to-wit:

First—The establishment of co-operative systems of trade, by which producers and consumers shall deal as directly with each other as possible.

Second—The establishment of banks from which farmers can obtain loans at reasonable rates of interest.

Third—The purchase of farming implements, machinery, and seeks at the manufacturers' lowest rates, making no invidious distinction in the mode of purchasing headers or sowing machines.

Fourth—The disposal of our grain and other farm productions at the highest market values; or direct shipments on the most favorable terms; or, the storage of our grain at low rates, drawing upon it advances to the largest amount practicable at the lowest rates of interest, receiving sack for sack on its delivery.

Fifth—The establishment of grange stores.

Sixth—The gradual substitution of the cash for the credit system.

Seventh—The eventual introduction of shipment in bulk.

Resolved, That we believe it our duty to endeavor to secure by all legitimate means such legislation as will best protect us against all ills of which we may justly complain, and to labor for the reduction of railroad and ocean freights by reducing port charges; by abolishing the present system of rechartering ships; by giving timely information to shipowners throughout the world of the amount of freight we can furnish them, with a view to chartering sufficient tonnage for our own purposes, and by offering other inducements to draw to our coast such shipping as will meet the requirements of each season, including among these inducements the importation to our State of the best classes of European classes.

Resolved, That, since the success of general systems of irrigation for our vast inland valleys is now recognized as identical with successful farming, it is a paramount duty of our State and subordinate Granges to keep constantly in view the best means of protecting all the rights and interests of farmers; to do everything in their power to co-operate effectively with our National and State Governments, and with reasonable and safe offers to capitalists to secure for California that proper distribution of her surplus waters which will insure certainty of crops and variety of productions, make our farms self-sustaining, and fill our great valleys with millions of prosperous people, where thousands by our present system of farming obtain for themselves, at best, but a precarious existence.

Resolved, That the interests of farmers, mechanics, and our laboring classes are too closely allied to admit of any estrangement, and we deem it our duty to patronize home mechanics in preference to foreign ones, and would here say that ours is not an organization for the purpose of reducing or degrading mechanical or field labor, but we consider it our best interest to bestow a liberal patronage and a fair remunerative wages on the mechanical and laboring skill of the country. Although we propose to dispense with the services of "middlemen," and buy direct from the manufacturer while we ship direct to the consumer, we fail to see in what way the mechanic or laboring man is to be injured. Our experience already proves there is a material difference between the manufacturers' price and that of the retail dealer, also between the producers' price and that of the European consumer. These differences being in our favor, when we deal directly with the manufacturer and consumer, we have money to buy other manufactured articles, and extend our various enterprises, thus increasing, instead of diminishing, the demand for mechanical and other skillful labor.

Presents from the Shah.

London Correspondence of the New York World.

Before leaving England the Shah made some costly presents to several members of the royal family and the nobility. To the Queen he gave a set of very rare and valuable jewels, to the Prince of Wales his photograph set in diamonds, and to the Duke of Edinburgh, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he presented an elegant sword, saying that "he rejoiced to place the sword of Persia in the hand of England." A photograph, set in diamonds, was also offered to Earl Granville, who extracted the picture, pressed it to his heart, and returning the diamonds, explained to the Shah that much as he thanked him, his position as an English Minister forbade his receiving a present from a foreign monarch. Lady Rawlinson and the Duchess of Sutherland also received presents of diamonds from the Shah, who, at the same time, presented Lord Morley with a valuable snuff-box set with jewels. He gave $10,000 to the servants at Buckingham Palace, and $15,000 to the police of London.

A Singular Case.

The Boston *Post* has an account of a singular case: "On the 15th day of August, 1860, the dwelling house of George Worcester, in the town of Harvard, was burned, and a man named Clark Fairbanks, who resided in the town and had some difficulty with Mr. Worcester, was suspected so strongly of having set the fire that he was arrested, tried and convicted of arson, being sentenced Oct. 21, 1861, to imprisonment for life in the State Prison. He was pardoned April 29, 1871, on condition that if again convicted of any crime his first sentence should hold good against him. In May last, while in liquor, he quarreled with a man in Fitchburg, was prosecuted, convicted for assault and battery, and sentenced for one month in the House of Correction. At the expiration of the thirty days Warden Chamberlain called for him, and unless again pardoned he will have to serve a life sentence."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Money ruled easy at 3@4 per cent.

Sterling was weak at 109@109¼ for sixty days, and 109¾ for sight.

Gold was more active; declined from 113⅛ to 112⅝, recovering at the close. Loans 2½@1 per cent to-day. Clearings, $24,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $180,000. Customs receipts, $410,000.

Government were quieter and steadier.

State bonds were dull. Stocks ruled active, with important fluctuations in some of the leading shares. The chief interest was in the Vanderbilt shares, Erie, Northwestern common, and Pacific Mail. Western Union advanced from 91⅛ to 91¾, reacted to 90⅝, and recovered to 91¾. Lake Shore ranged at 93¾ to 94, with latest transactions at 93⅝. New York Central, 104¾@104⅞, with the last sale at 104⅞. Erie was quiet early in the day at 61¼@62, with a difference between cash and regular of ¾@¾ per cent, but became active at the delivery hour, with a difference of 1@1¼ per cent in favor of cash stock. The transactions for cash were as high as 63, and regular at 62¼, and finally declined to 61¾. About 5,000 shares were bought in under the rule at 59@62¾. Northwestern common was quite active at 19¾@20⅝; Rock Island sold at 110⅛, 110¼, and 110⅜; Fort Wayne, 94½; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾@32¾; Union Pacific, 26¼@27⅛; Ohios, 39¾@39¾; Wabash, 72@71¾. Much of the depression of the day was attributed to the unfavorable estimates of the loss of the Baltimore fire. The market closed strong.

Sterling 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119½	Coupons, '67	118¾
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, '64	117¾	10-40s	115¾
Coupons, '65	119	Currency 6s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117¾	New 5s	115¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, new	49
Tennessee, old	61¼	Virginias, old	41
Tennessee, new	61	North Carolinas, old	27
		North Carolinas, new	19

STOCKS.

Western Union	91¾	Rock Island	110¾
Adams Express	97	St. Paul	51¾
Wells Fargo	92	St Paul pfd	73¾
American Express	63¾	Wabash	71¾
United States Ex	66	Wabash pfd	80
New York Central	104¾	Fort Wayne	93¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	Terre Haute	12
Erie	61¾	Terre Haute pfd	35
Erie pfd	81¼	Chicago & Alton	105½
Harlem	129¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
Harlem pfd	130	Ohio & Mississippi	31¾
Michigan Central	94¾	Del. Lack. & Western	100¾
Lake Shore	93¾	C., R. I. & Pitts	94
Illinois Central	102½	Indiana Central	21½
Pittsburgh	85¾	C., R. & Q	99¾
Northwestern	20¾	Central Pacific bonds	100¾
Northwestern pfd	62	Union Pacific bonds	61¾
C., C. & I. C	9	Union Pacific stock	27¾
N. J. Central	102	Income	89¾
Quicksilver	37	Canton	101

Foreign Markets.

LIVERP

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 25.

Finances and trade are very dull in the city. The harvest stops country trade, and the city merchants feel it almost as quickly as country merchants. Money is still abundant at the banks, but, as will be seen by the comparative statements of the National Banks of this city on June 13, 1873, and June 10, 1872, the individual deposits were not as large at that date of this year as at the corresponding time last year by a million dollars. This difference probably holds good comparing July of this year and last. Money is, therefore, not so abundant this summer as last.

New York exchange was firm to-day at 25c per $1,000 premium.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT DEMAND FOR THE SURPLUS CORN OF THE WEST.

It usually happens that just when the prospects look the darkest they begin to improve. This seems likely to prove true in the case of the price for corn. The New York *Journal of Commerce* is authority for the statement that the export of alcohol, which has been almost nothing for ten years, has suddenly revived at a rate which bids fair to make a demand for all the great surplus of corn in the West which both farmers and speculators have got so sick of holding during the last six months. The cause of this seems to be the acts of Congress of June 3, 1872, and March, 1873, by which the special taxes on highwines were abolished. Since the passage of the latter act, which corrected some of the errors of the act of 1872, and permitted it to become operative, many of the large distillers in all parts of the country, and the redistillers of highwines into alcohol, have been looking around for the means of reviving the export trade in alcohol which was so important an item from 1860 to 1863. A week ago, Mr. John S. Miller, of Sterling, in this State, the largest distiller of alcohol for export in the United States, left on the steamer Egypt, of the National Line, for Liverpool. He goes to Europe to investigate for himself all the particulars regarding the manufacture of alcohol there. He feels certain that our cheap corn will bear us out in the business in competition with all Europe and Canada. He has taken the Government testing instruments with him, in order to compare them with those in use there. The result he seemed to be interested in the results of his visit. There is still in existence one small relic of the revenue laws of 1862-3 which to some extent operates against the revival of this important export trade, viz: the imposition of a 10-cent warehouse stamp, a 35-cent export stamp, and 10-cent inspection fee upon every barrel exported. This is a little over one cent a gallon. A man who makes for export 20,000 gallons a year, pays between $2,000 and $3,000 tax on exported spirits. Consolidation of taxes in 1873 removed all taxes and difficulties but this, and every Farmers' Grange in the West ought to exercise its influence with Congress to have these abolished at the next session, in order that the export of alcohol may be revived and that the means of making a demand for the corn which does not now pay for taking it to market.

But even in spite of the one remaining hindrance above mentioned, the New York *Journal of Commerce* claims that there has already been an important revival of the exports of alcohol from that port within the last few weeks, and that "we are now exporting from the City of New York *about 5,000 barrels of alcohol a month.*" This is important news when it is remembered that 5,000 barrels is more than the entire exports of alcohol from all the ports of the United States for the two years 1871-2. But early in the present year it became evident that there was a large foreign demand for alcohol which could not be supplied by the Hungarian and German distillers. This was shown by the fact that in spite of the disabling laws of this country, which were not effectually repealed until last March, the export of spirits distilled from grain showed symptoms of reviving, and the exports of this article for the eight months ending Feb. 28, 1873, were 363,176 gallons, against only 17,610 gallons in the eight months ending Feb. 28, 1872. But in March the law for the tax on cargoes of alcohol-lost at sea—which had made it necessary for exporters of alcohol to ship it first to Canada, in order to export it under the more favorable laws of the Dominion—was repealed. This gave a new impetus to the trade, with the result, thus far, as above indicated, of increasing the export from New York alone to the rate of about 5,000 barrels per month. When it was found that the warehouse stamps, export stamps, and inspection fees only left an aggregate tax of about one cent a gallon against the American distillers of alcohol, they began to cast about them to renew their former exports. "They found," says the *Journal of Commerce*, "a situation somewhat as follows: In Hungary, the distillers made a pretty good corn alcohol, and undertook to supply our former customers. But they were met with the Toronto and Montreal competition in corn alcohol. Then the Germans, Hamburg being the principal market, made a kind of alcohol of potatoes. This answered every purpose, but was not as good as the corn product. The fact remained that the best alcohol in the world is made in the United States. The field seemed to promise good results. Soon a cargo or two were shipped along the Mediterranean. In October the first barrel was shipped, and to-day we are shipping to Europe at the rate of 5,000 barrels, or about 378,000 proof gallons, of alcohol a month from the port of New York alone. Canada is estopped from shipping by our competition, and the foreign demand is far greater than the American supply. The probabilities seem to be that this state of things will continue.

"Owing to the failure of the grape crop in France, the French will require considerable alcohol for wine-thick wines, and for exportation to Africa. Consequently a trade in alcohol has sprung up between this country and Marseilles and Havre. We are shipping nearly to Trieste and Genoa, and lately have begun to ship by the large cargo to Constantinople. F. O. Boyd & Co. have recently shipped three large vessel-loads of alcohol to the latter point, which has heretofore been supplied by Germany with potato alcohol; but this latter article being inferior to ours in quality, is not put up in such packages. The Germans put theirs in puncheons of 150 gallons each. We put ours in forty wine-gallon packages. The German package must be repacked, but ours is just the size for a camel to carry to the interior, one barrel on each side, held by a strap over the back.

"Let us see wherein this affects us generally. Alcohol is used very largely in the arts, and for a thousand purposes. A bushel of corn will make about 2½ gallons of highwines, or about 2 gallons of alcohol. Corn is purchased for next to nothing where the alcohol is made. A foreign market for alcohol uses up a great great deal of corn, and thereby helps the farmer by using corn that would never otherwise reach a market. The distillers refuse fattens hogs. Therefore the more spirits we make the cheaper pork becomes. The more alcohol we export the greater is the demand for highwines. Highwines are now redistilled into alcohol in New York to supply the home trade. S. N. Pike & Co., Martin R. Cook & Co., and others are redistilling here as fast as they can."

There seems no reason to doubt that this new and important demand for corn will be the means of increasing the value of the surplus corn now on hand in the West by many millions of dollars.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
6-20s of '62	114½	115
6-20s of '64	117¾	117¾
6-20s of '65	118¾	119
6-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¾	117¾
6-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118¾	119
6-20s of '68	118¾	118¾
10-40s	115¾	115¾
U. S. 7s (new issue)	113¾	113¾
Gold (full weight)	114	114¼
Gold Coupons	115¾	115¾
Gold Exchange		115¾
Sterling Exchange	109¾@110¾	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, July 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

Undivided ⅝ of Lot 4, in Block 5, in Cook and Anderson's W ½ of n e ¼ Sec 24, 39, 13, dated July 23; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 39, in Block 8, Fuller's Addition to Holstein, dated July 23; consideration, $1,000.

Same as the above, dated July 24; consideration, $1,000.

Fullen et, bet Seymour st and Western av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated July 17; consideration, $6,500.

North Wells st, n of and near North av, w f, 40½x228½ ft, dated March 1; consideration, $8,000.

Calumet av, s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 23; consideration, $1,600.

Kenmore st, w of and near Ashland av, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 21; consideration, $625.

Lots 21 to 25, in Block 4, Holstein Addition, dated July 23; consideration, $1,050.

Shurtleff av, 143 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 42x120 ft, dated July 24; consideration, $1,000.

Hubbard st, 157 3-10 ft e of Greeley st, w f, 20x75 ft, with improvements, dated July 23; consideration, $1,700.

Hubbard st, 90 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 20x100 ft, also 20x100⅓ ft near the above, with improvements, dated July 23; consideration, $7,000.

West Lake st, 200 ft e of Robey st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated July 21; consideration, $1,000.

Wabash av, 175 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 25x194 8-10 ft, with building, dated July 23; consideration, $7,000.

West Harrison st, near Campbell av, s f, 20x132 ft, dated April 27; consideration, $1,500.

Webster av, s e cor Jay st, s f, 31 83-100x123 ft, dated May 19; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 45, in Bob-Block 8, of Morgan's e ¼ Block 16, Sherbrook's Addition, dated April 14; consideration, $3,000.

Superior st, s w cor of Cass st, n f, 26 ft to alley, dated July 1; consideration, $4,800.

West Huron st, 50 ft w of Armour st, s f, 25x125 ft, with building, dated July 25; consideration, $3,000.

West Huron st, n e cor of Hamlin av, s f, 48x129 ft, dated July 9; consideration, $500.

Sub Lot 13 of Lot 6, in Butterfield's Addition, dated July 15; consideration, $400.

Michigan av, s w corner of Twenty-third st, e f, 100 feet to alley, dated July 15; consideration, $50,000.

James F. D. Elliott to Rosella M. Hough.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 29 to 32, in Block 2 of s ¾ Lills' Block 15, of s ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 15, in Block 2, of Delany's Second Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated May 20; consideration, $300.

Lots 6 and 9, in H. Bayley's Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated July 15, 1873; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 36 to 67, in same addition, dated July 22; consideration, $2,650.

Lot 9, in Block 2 of n ¾ rds of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 24; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 22, in Block 1, in Handley's Addition, in s w ¼ Sec 16, 38, 14, dated July 25; consideration, $1,200.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 161, in Wilke & Cole's Block 1, of Staver's part of n e ¼ Sec 26, 40, 13, dated May 1, 1872; consideration, $500.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,279	3,314	4,915	2,979
Wheat, bu	41,142	17,850	19,250	40,396
Corn, bu	223,440	178,970	225,388	205,126
Oats, bu	87,000	6,300	44,141	66,063
Rye, bu	740	800		6,400
Barley, bu	350	2,200	810	24,380
Grass seed, lbs	12,250	19,950	1,696	
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom-corn, lbs	12,500	12,925	48,500	
Cured meats, lbs	180,900	49,720	439,933	454,961
Beef, lbs			75	5
Pork, lbs	1,650			97
Lard, lbs	8,450	1,800	575	22,808
Tallow, lbs	16,620	5,380		20,000
Butter, lbs	125,670	51,814	94,744	47,926
Live hogs, No	13,300	10,100	6,670	6,147
Cattle, No	2,588	3,168	2,065	1,859
Sheep, No	638	908		
Hides, lbs	138,353	108,620	20,750	97,835
Highwines, brls	106	106	120	1,049
Coal, lbs	289,164	37,820	162,870	216,745
Potatoes, bu	1,764	592		
Lumber, m feet	4,473	3,218	3,251	2,078
Shingles, m	1,400	1,450	1,503	1,552
Lath, m	418	279	130	1,049
Salt, brls	2,870	5,070	2,084	2,129

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,000 bu wheat; 6,610 bu oats; 107 bu rye; 262 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 79 cars wheat; 716 cars corn; 5,900 bu No. 2 do, and 28,200 bu rejected do, by canal; 38 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (837 cars), 866,000 bu.

A resolution was offered on Change to-day, to be acted upon to-morrow, declaring that contracts for the delivery of No. 2 spring wheat may be filled with new wheat or old. Inasmuch as the law makes no distinction between new and old grain of the same grade, and the warehousemen store them together, such a resolution may seem to be superfluous. It would, however, be well that a resolution like this could have some meaning, as the difference between the values of old and new grain, of the same grade, is sometimes a wide one.

There is one change in the new rules for grain inspection in this city, going into effect to-day, which seems to be of very questionable value. We refer to the insertion of the word "bright" among those describing the requisite qualifications of No. 2 barley. The effect will probably be to abolish the grade of No. 2 in our market for this year. At any time the discrimination is a useless one, as the brewers generally concede that barley is just as good for malting purposes, other things being equal, when it is a little off color, as when it is pure white. This is especially obnoxious this year, when nearly the whole crop of the Northwest is believed to be slightly affected in color, though otherwise of fair quality. We have no idea that the change was made at the instigation of the proprietors of sulphuring mills, but no change could have been more welcome to that fraternity, as there will be very little No. 2 barley this year, except such as they may turn out under the rule, which may prove to work serious injury to the legitimate barley trade of Chicago.

On and after to-day all lots of corn arriving in this market which shall be three-quarters yellow, and equal to No. 2 in condition and quality, will be inspected as No. 2 corn, and all lots of oats which are three-quarters white, and equal to No. 2 in all other respects, will be inspected as "No. 2 white."

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were "generally dull" to-day. Almost as much so as they usually are in Buffalo, whose dispatches overjoyed from above quotes. There was little disposition to operate in any direction, the day being unusually quiet. A good many operators passed a great portion of the time in discussing the probable workings of the new inspection rules, and the announced changes in the tariff on Illinois railroads. Our receipts were rather light, except in corn, and the reported shipments were unusually small.

The demand for dry goods showed little or no improvement as compared with previous days of the week, the inquiry, as heretofore, being chiefly in the shape of small orders by mail. Prices were again quoted steady and uniform. There was a fair aggregate of sales of staple and fancy groceries at about previous rates, there being no not offered. Lard was held higher about noon, but no one wanted it, and near the close holders dropped their quotations to those of yesterday. Meats were quiet and unchanged. The only inquiry for anything like a shade below the views of holders. Live hogs were in better supply and weak; but that fact did not affect the market for provisions, except on lard. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.70 @15.75; do seller August, $15.60@15.70; do seller September, $15.60@15.70; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $7.87½@8.00; do seller August, $7.87½@8.00; do seller September, $7.87½@8.00; do seller December, $7½@7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7¾@8c for shoulders; 8¾@9c for short ribs; and 9c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7½@8c. English meats, 9¾@9¾c for short ribs; 10½c for short clear; and 13½@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $26.00@25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quoted at 5@6¼c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $15.62½; 1,500 brls do seller August at $15.75; 7,000 lbs bacon hams at 15c, canvassed and packed.

Flour was less active at unchanged prices. There were a few shipping orders on the market for spring extras, but generally a shade below former quotations, while some dealers were careless about selling, except at an advance. Local buyers wanted but little, and a few purchases were taken on Canadian account. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras at $6.75; 150 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.25; 50 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.90; 200 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.62½; 850 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfine at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.75; 300 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,250 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $10.50, on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75 @ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75 @ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50 @ 6.00
Minnesota (patents)	8.00 @10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.62½
Spring superfines	3.50 @ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.25
Bran	10.50 @11.00

Wheat was quiet and weak, averaging ¼c lower on the August option, while wheat for delivery this month was dull at the inside range of yesterday. The weather in England was reported fair, with no important movement in prices, but New York was dull, and closed lower, which made the feeling here quite heavy in the latter part of the session. The business was principally in seller August, which opened at $1.14¾, advanced to $1.15¾, and declined to $1.14¾@¾ at the close; some buying except the short interest, and they were not anxious to sell. The general expectation for next month was that prices will rule still lower, the only thing in the way being the suspicion that the market may prove to have been so extensively oversold as to produce a natural corner, if receipts should continue light, as now. This month's options were at a standstill during the greater part of the session, closing at $1.14¾ asked, or declining to 91.22¾, and declining to $1.20¾ at the close. The July short interest seemed to be at a loss. Some of them thought that the trades have nearly all been settled, in which case the price must recede, notwithstanding the small supply here. But the fact that the premium on July ranged from 6@ 7¾c to-day, with only a week to run, tends to throw a strong shadow of doubt over this conclusion. Of course that fact destroyed all shipping demand, except for the lower grades. The more deferred options were almost lifeless at $1.08 seller September, and $1.05@1.05¾ seller the year. No. 1 spring was slow at $1.28. Cash No. 2 spring closed nominal at $1.20¾. No. 3 was quoted at $1.01, and rejected at $1.01 at the close. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.26; 400 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.22; 8,400 bu do at $1.21¾; 3,200 bu do at $1.21¼; 6,000 bu do at $1.21; 2,000 bu do at $1.20¾; 2,000 bu do at $1.20¾; 6,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06; 3,200 bu rejected spring at 92c; 400 bu do at 91c; 400 bu do at 90c; 800 bu smoked at 82½c on track; 400 bu club by sample at $1.34½ delivered. Total, 34,400 bu.

Corn was dull and steady, averaging a shade lower than yesterday. Liverpool and New York were both quoted firm, and the weather here was cooler, being more favorable to condition. But the receipts were again heavy, and the shipments relatively small, while the prospects for shipment in the near future are not good, there being fewer vessels at command than usual. It is also understood that the present liberal receipts will be continued for some time, as they consist largely of corn already sold to arrive this month and next, and the premium on September is not large enough to tempt to sell extreme holding back, especially as the action of the Grangers has taught the farmers the advantages of ready money with which to make purchases. They have found out that they can save 15@20 per cent by paying cash, instead of being trusted for a month or more, and want to realize that before seeding this will be a source of income. The shippers took hold freely to-day, but not so liberally as heretofore, being partially restrained by fears of scarcity of freight room. Seller August opened at 36¾c, declined to 36¾c, advanced to 36¾c, fell to 36¾c, and closed at 36¾c. Seller September sold at 38@38¾c, closing at 38¾c. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 36@36¾c, closing at 36¾c. Offers of receipts closed at 36¾c, and rejected at 38¾c, the latter being in active request all-through the session. The new grade of high mixed was nominal at 37c. Cash sales were reported of 71,200 bu No. 2 fresh at 36¾c; 10,000 bu do at 36¾c; 20,000 do regular at 36¾c; 35,000 bu do at 36¾c; 65,000 bu do at 36¾c; 10,000 bu rejected at 36c; 2,200 bu do at 35¾c; 14,800 bu do at 35¾c; 7,000 bu No. 2 at 37c; 6,000 bu rejected at 36c; 12,000 bu do at 34½c. Total, 246,400 bu.

Oats were less active and steadier at about the same average of prices as yesterday. The market opened quite weak, gradually firmed up under a fair demand for options, and closed easier when the latest New York reported that market as heavy and lower. Regular No. 2 or seller the month opened at 27¾c, advanced to 28c, and closed at 27¾c. Seller August sold at 26¾@26¾c, and seller September and seller the year at 29@ 28¾c; all closing with buyers at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 7,000 bu No. 2 at 28¾c; 5,000 bu do at 28c; 6,200 bu do at 27½c; 41,800 bu do at 27¾c; 20,000 bu do at 27½c; 900 bu rejected at 25¾c; 4,200 bu do at 28¼c; 600 bu do at 28c. Total, 86,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at previous prices. Cash No. 2 was nominal at 57c. Seller August sold at 55½c, and to the latest hour of the week, the inquiry, as heretofore, being chiefly in the shape of small orders by mail. Prices were again quoted steady and uniform. There was a fair aggregate of sales of staple and fancy groceries at about previous rates, there being no

Barley was dull and easier, at the inside range of yesterday. New, seller September, sold to the extent of 12,000 bu at 80@81c, chiefly at 80@ 80¼c, closing dull at the inside. Buyer September sold at 83@85c. Cash lots were nominally unchanged at 65@70c for No. 2; 60c for No. 3; and 40c for rejected. The recent speculative excitement is cooling down, but it is thought that No. 2 of the next crop must rule high, in consequence of the fact that the conditions of the grade have been raised, which will make No. 2 scarce.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

JULY 25—LONDON—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast slow. Floating cargoes of corn off coast firm. Fair average spring wheat, 43s per 480 lbs. French wheat crop progressing unfavorably. Weather in England brilliant. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet. Corn stiff; spot cargoes of American mixed off coast, the 9d. Good cargoes of California wheat off coast, 6s 6d per 480 lbs. LIVERPOOL—Spot wheat, good inquiry. Spot corn quiet.

WOOL.

The Boston *Shipping List* has the following in its last weekly review:

There is no change to note since last week in any kind of domestic. Upward of 2,000,000 lbs have been received during the week, mostly new fleeces, and, with large supplies on hand, dealers in wool have a splendid assortment of wool to select from. Our market is entirely free from any speculative excitement, the comparatively higher prices now ruling at the West, and the favorable advices from abroad, having apparently no effect on the market, as prices have been quite steady and uniform during the week.

The attention of manufacturers is more particularly confined to domestic wools, and the sales noticed below shows that upward of 600,000 lbs have been disposed of, principally from 47@50c for good lines of Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, on the spot and to arrive. These wools are the most desirable now offering, and we look for free purchases from manufacturers at the current rates, but any advance would tend to check the demand. Receivers have so far met the demand freely; considerable of the wool having been sold before arrival.

Delaine and combing fleeces have been sought for, with sale principally at 51c for delaine and 55c for combing. Some choice lots of the latter have been sold at 57½@59c, but 55c is all that can be obtained for average lots of combing. Circulars have been circulated at the West stating that 60c can be readily obtained for combing, but this is evidently done to influence consignments, and parties who forward under such an impression will be sure to be disappointed, as 60c could scarcely be realized for the choicest selections. Coarse combing is still more or less neglected.

While prices remain without improvement in leading markets on the seaboard, in the interior accounts figures are still insisted upon. There is very little wool now left in Michigan, and manufacturers are purchasing somewhat for less in Ohio and Pennsylvania at prices which must cost them more delivered at the mills than similar wools, all graded, could be purchased in any leading market on the seaboard. This, however, is but a repetition of what is done every year, although it is gratifying to observe that the extent of such purchases have been comparatively small the present season.

WISCONSIN CROP ITEMS.

The Manitowoc *Tribune* says the wheat crop in Manitowoc County looks better, and occupies a larger extent of land than it had for years before; barley and oats also promise a large harvest corn is somewhat backward, but looks healthy and promising. Grass never stood heavier upon the ground, but the frequent rains hinder its being secured without more or less injury. Potatoes promise finely, bugs doing but little damage.

The Ogdensburgh *Leader* states that unless visited by a destructive rain or hail storm, Waupaca County will harvest the best yield of any past five seasons.

The Green Bay *Advocate* learns of a severe visitation of grasshoppers in the southern part of the county, which is cutting off the wheat fields and the clover, with partial attacks upon other crops.

The Oconto *Reporter* says haying commenced in earnest last week, and the hay crop was never better.

The Hudson *Star and Times* reports that the corn crop in that section never looked better than now.

The Dunn County *News* states that the harvest of winter wheat is about over, and the crop is fully up to the average.

The Wood County *Reporter* reports that, without doubt, the hay crop of Wood and adjoining counties, where the marshes furnish the yield, will be larger than ever before gathered. The season has been unusually propitious. The growth is dense, and the quality superior.

The La Crosse *Republican* says most of the winter wheat in that county has been harvested, and, it proves a much better crop than was anticipated earlier in the season. The quality is excellent, and the yield per acre will be a full average of former years. Spring wheat, oats, and corn are looking first-rate, and it is safe to say the prospects for the present crop has not been better for years.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon, and a shade firmer, closing at $1.20¾ seller the month, and $1.14¾ seller August; also at $1.08 seller September. Corn was quiet and easier, closing strong at 36c seller the month, 36¼c seller August, and 38@38¾c seller September. Other grain, provisions, and lake freights were inactive. The prop Lake Michigan takes 14,000 bu of wheat to Montreal.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 25.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand at $1.84@1.89 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM-CORN—A moderate degree of activity was witnessed under this head, the market ruling firm. Reports concerning the new crop are not favorable for an abundant yield. It is said that only about two-thirds as much broom-corn has been planted this year as last, and the present prospect promises well. A late estimate places the loss by floods in Ohio at fully one-third of the growing crop. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 4½@10c; No. 2 hurl, 3½@4½c; crooked hurl, 2½@3c; No. 1 stalk, 3½@4c; No. 2 stalk, 2½@3c; for next month's delivery, 3c; inside grades, 2½@3c; do red tip, 3¾@4c; do side and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Were inactive and nominal. We continue to quote: Navies, $2.00@3.00; prices medium, $2.30@2.40; do fair to good, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no change to note. The demand is only fair, and prices are rather easy, but without quotable change. We repeat: Domestic, $2.60 per brl; Louisville, $3.00@3.25; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₱ brl; Rosendale cement, $2.50@ 3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₱ brl; marble dust, $2.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (best), $1.25@1.35 ₱ brl; white sand, ₱ brl, $1.50 @2.00; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $6.00@ 6.50; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $26.00 @30.00; Athens, $18.00@20.00; Cream City pressed, $16.00@30.00, del; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@ 15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00

BUTTER—The butter market was very well supplied with all grades except choice yellow, which comparatively is scarce. Prices remain steady, as follows: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

LARD—Continues to be very visible in the market for goods in this line. A moderate amount of trading was done at the annexed quotations: Bbls, 8¾c; Ludlow, 8¾c; Anderson, 9¼c; Anderson, 8¾@ 9¼c; Ludlow, 9¾c; Anderson, 9¾c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 lbs, 10¾@11c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 25c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

CHEESE—The feeling among jobbers seems somewhat firmer at the beginning of the week, and our quotations are advanced a ¼c. Trade is fair for the season, at the following prices: York factory, 10¾@11¾c; Ohio factory, 9¾@10¼c; Western factory, 9¾@10¼c.

COAL—Nothing new was developed in this market. Anthracite coal is now in active demand, and is firm at the late advance, while soft descriptions remain steady. We quote: Lehigh, Grate, $10.50@11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $7.00@7.50; Pittsburg, $6.00; Indiana Block, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—About the average business in manufactured articles was done. Packers are purchasing now and then, prices being generally in the buyer's favor. Stock is not coming forward very freely, and is steady, and some dealers are firm. Sugar-cured hams, $1.85@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $34.00@36.00; thrice staves, rough, $20@30.00; do bucked or jointed, $35.00@38.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@32.00; circle flour heading, 7¾@9½c per set; flour heading, 6¾@7¾c per set; keg and kieresene, $36.00@36.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in liberal supply and moderate local request, but receipts were not in excess of the demand, as the arrivals were out of condition, and sold at various prices. We note sales of 225 cases and 1,500 doz at 15c; 80 cases at 13½c; 10 pkgs poor at 10½c.

FEATHERS—The receipts were light. The demand was fair for all offerings, especially of prime feathers, as present prices, as follows: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@72c; jobbing price, 80@85c; mixed feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 6 sacks at 72c.

FISH—Mackerel and cod are in light stock, and are tending upward. Other descriptions are in moderate supply at steady prices. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: Pickerel, $6.00@6.50 ₱ brl; whitefish, $6.00@6.50; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 trout, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@13.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50 @9.75; No. 2 mackerel, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.50@5.00; No. 1 shore kit, $1.95@ 2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; Georges codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, bris, $6.00@6.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Lady fish, ½-brl, $3.00@3.50; do ¼-brl, $1.75@2.00; scaled herring, ½-brl, $8.00@8.50; do ¼-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 22@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—This market was again reported fairly active and strong. Apples and peaches are still in speculative demand, and bid fair to go still higher, but for other fruits the market is more settled than for some time past. Nuts are in moderate request at about former rates. We repeat our quotations: Lemons, $4.50@5.00 ₱ box; oranges, $3.00@3.50 ₱ box; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 18@20c; raisins, $2.35@ 2.50; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 42@45c. Domestic—Hidden apples, 150@350c ₱ brl; Michigan do, 75@ 125c; Western do, 75@7c; Southern do, 62½@75c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 9@10c; do, unpared, 5½ @6½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@44c; plums, 40@45c; cherries, 50@55c; pitted cherries, 12½@ 13c; Jumbo

FREI SINNIGER BUERGER.

Meeting of the Association of Liberal-Minded Citizens—An Agitation Committee Appointed.

The Association of Liberal-Minded Citizens, or Frei Sinniger Buerger, held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, at No. 45 North Clark street, the President, F. A. Hoffman, Jr., in the chair. Owing to the warm weather, probably, the attendance was not very large, about fifty being present.

Half a dozen new members were elected.

The committee appointed to see whether the Personal Liberty League would unite with the Association reported that they had received no answer to their communication. A member said the Leagues had a meeting at which no quorum was present, but where the opinion prevailed that the League should not take the proposed step, since it had more members than the other and was an older organization. Thereupon Mr. Horn moved to discharge the committee which had charge of the matter, and let the question drop. This was agreed to.

Mr. Gustav Korn was elected Secretary of the Judiciary Committee.

It was reported that seven suits against Fischer, and nine against John LaBerg, had been dismissed in favor of the defendants, who were represented by Mr. Waller, one of the brewers of the Association.

An Agitation Committee, consisting of persons from each ward, were then selected, composed of Messrs. H. Matthien, C. F. Schwarz, H. Mohr, Joseph Becker, Daniel Schaeffer, A. Matthesh, J. Ebeling, Chris Fehn, John Reiser, Philip Maas, Frank Schwuchow, Louis Schwuchow, J. Hirsching, R. Mowes, Ding Linz, Henry Kuhmann, Henry Moeller, J. J. Rapp, H. Johnson, Fr. Rinker, F. F. Bartell, H. Rosemeyer, J. Le Berg, T. Willman, F. Rochlanski, J. Knoll, F. Busse, Jr., R. Kaltenbach, and George Fehn. Messrs. Lieb and Koch were appointed to get up an organization in those wards members from which were not present at the meeting.

After transacting some private business, the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Board of Public Works awarded the contract for three 36-inch water-pipe stop-cocks to H. S. Boston & Co., at $1,200 each.

Richards' fire-escape ladder and hose-elevator will be exhibited on Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s building, corner of Madison street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, weather permitting.

The Right Rev. Henry W. Lee, Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa, will preach at St. John's Church (Protestant Episcopal), Ashland avenue, south of Madison street, at the morning and evening services to-morrow.

Donations to the newsboys' dinner, which is to be served at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, should be sent to the store, No. 44 LaSalle street, to-day, or the Superintendent notified where he can get them.

The Dane, Westlake & Covert nine will play the Libertys this afternoon, on the grounds corner of Ladin and Van Buren streets, at half-past 3 o'clock. A close game is anticipated.

Elma Anderson, who was injured by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil, a few days ago, died at the County Hospital yesterday morning. An inquest was held in the afternoon, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

A grand complimentary benefit will be tendered to Charles Gleason (comedian) at Nixon's Amphitheatre this evening by his many friends. Mr. Gleason is certainly a favorite. There are 50 stars to appear, when there will be a great bill offered.

Grace Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Wisconsin and Oak avenues, will be dedicated to-morrow. Services will commence at 10:30 a. m., and will be participated in by the Presbyterian clergy of the city. The evening sermon will be preached by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell.

To-morrow, being the festival day of St. Anne, patronness of the church of that name, situated at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, will be celebrated with a solemn high mass at the church. Bishop Foley will be present.

Officer Butler had a swift chase, in pursuing a young thief, yesterday morning, on West Madison street. The rascal had entered the house No. 124 South Sangamon street, and, being detected in the act of carrying off some valuable articles, took to his heels and ran. He was finally caught by the officer, and taken to the Madison Street Station, where he gave the name of William Glascey.

Yesterday morning Justice Scully held Henry Johnson for trial at the Criminal Court in bail of $2,000 for committing a large number of petty forgeries. It has been the criminal's plan to forge orders upon boarders at large boarding-houses, and his work not only secured him money, but a very unenviable notoriety among boarding-house keepers.

A young girl, Josephine Sullivan, was before Bonyon yesterday, charged with stealing a watch and chain from a Sister at the Mercy Hospital. She said a man named Charles Bliss persuaded her to steal the watch. Her mother promises her kindness, but the Justice held her as a witness, in bail of $200.

Some very facetious persons have caused to be printed the following: "Grand Jubilee No. 2. The C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co. has kindly placed their magnificent new Pattern Palace, at the new depot, near Forty-seventh street, at the disposal of the undersigned Committee, and therefore the company of yourself and ladies is respectfully solicited to help make the occasion worthy of the prairie around Chicago, and to participate in the grand hop, Friday evening, July 25th. Gilmore's Band (or somebody's else) will make the music. Make sure to be there, for Chicago will not burn down' every day. Grounds easily accessible. Trains run to all directions of the Globe. Come early, and present this at the door. Committee, G. L. Chatfield and R. Rester."

On Friday, while a couple of Canadian-born farmers were discussing limp sandwiches and Bass' ale at Dewar's, the conversation turned upon the Pope. "Pio Nono's his name," remarked one casually. "Pio what?" asked another; "Pio Nino; it's spelled N-i-n-o, Nino." "Nino nothing," remarked the party of the first part; "it's Nono, it's Pio Nono, that's what it is." "Done. Here's Simpson; let's leave it to him." The lawyer with three initials decided that it was "Pio Nino." The backer of "Nono" was not satisfied, and appealed to three or four other persons, the decision always being against him. Finally they referred the bet to the *Times*, and the Editor solemnly declared that it was "Pio Nino"—as might have been expected. The Supreme Court in the shape of The Tribune was then sought out, and gave its voice for "Pio Nono." This, at last, was satisfactory, the bet was bought, and the last scene of its winner he was gaily singing "Bye, baby Buntin."

While the circumstances of the atrocious case known as the "State street outrage" may be correctly applied with small modifications, to results occurring in this city daily, from the testimony given by Justice Boyden the evidence given by him when the trial took place failed to show if any complaining witness to be by any means the injured party she claimed to be. The testimony was generally of a character which forbids its publication, but Justice Boyden's statement of what was proved before him, especially by the officer making the arrest, cleared him of the imputation of having wantonly dismissed the charge. Pinkerton's officer, Justice states, both saw and heard all that took place in the store, and saw no resistance, heard no outcry, although the conversation in all heard by him also appeared in character before him that the female gentleman in that store as a place to keep his clothes, also slept there, and there was no evidence the girls that say one but she began police-also anything to say to her while she in the store.

Important verdicts, affecting every ship-grain in the city, were rendered by juries Judge DeWolf's Court, yesterday. The suits which they were sequels had their origin in refusal of certain dealers to pay the inspection fees demanded by them from elevators, basing their refusal on the ground that the was not asked for inspection, and that desire about $15,000 in fees were uncollected when T. F. Tompkins vacated the office of Chief Inspector. He made several attempts to them, even going so far as to institute legal to recover, but the cases were dismissed, and the State had to suffer for the Immediately after Mr. W. H. Harper, present Chief Inspector, assumed the of the office, he was instructed by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners former matter to the attention of the

Courts again. Yesterday two of the cases—those in which Scudder & LaFrance, and Dickinson, Leach & Co., otherwise the Northwestern Distilling Company, were defendants—were tried before Justice DeWolf, and in each case a judgment with costs was rendered in favor of the complainant. The verdicts are valuable as precedents, though the cases may and probably will be appealed to a higher Court.

The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home held a regular monthly meeting at the residence of Dr. Hamill, on Wabash avenue, yesterday afternoon. The minutes of the annual meeting were read, showing that the expenditures for the six months ending June 30 were $3,076.35, and that the following officers had been elected: President, Dr. Hamill; First Vice-President, Mrs. H. Sayre; Second Vice-President, Mrs. C. H. Fowler; Treasurer, Gen. McArthur; Secretary, Mrs. Blain; Purchasing Committee, Mrs. Myrick; Auditing Committee, Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Harvey; Visiting Committee for July, Mrs. Fowler. The report of the Superintendent of Home for the thirty days ending on the 25th of July was as follows: Number of inmates remaining in Home at date of last report, 23; number since admitted, 10; number discharged, 16; number at present remaining, 17. It was accepted. The Visiting Committee reported the Home in good condition, and recommended an increase in the monthly pay of a certain female domestic. Concurred in. The Superintendent reported that he had discharged an inmate, named James Kain for repeated intoxication, and the Board decided to let him stay out a while. Dr. Hamill was appointed a committee to confer with the Superintendent in relation to building a suitable barn for the Home. Mrs. Ball and Mrs. Andrews were appointed a Visiting Committee for next month, and the meeting adjourned until the last Friday in August, when it will convene at Dr. Hamill's residence.

A woman named Mrs. Ellen Bolido swore out a warrant before Justice Haines, yesterday, for the arrest of her husband, William Bolido, on the charge of committing a murderous assault upon herself, Ellen Healy, and Margaret and Mary Mulholland. She also charged him with incest, and murder of her little child, but would not make oath to the truth of these latter statements. While swearing out the warrants the woman was very drunk, and the Justice and his gentlemanly and very capable clerk, Mr. Fallows, seemed to look upon the matter as pretty much of a farce. A thorough investigation of the charges was made by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. Bolido, the husband complained of, was found at the livery-stable of A. Eaton, Nos. 55 and 57 Halsted street. He seems to be a hard-working, quiet, inoffensive person. His employers, for whom he has been working two years, gave him just such a character as he seems most to deserve. They said that his wife was constantly drunk, and always inventing lies of such things as she charges him with. Bolido does not live with this disturber of his peace, but nevertheless supports her, as a receipt for a grocery bill seemed to prove. He says he is now under bail on a similar charge, and claims that it is all a black-mailing job, in which statement he is sustained by Mr. Eaton, his employer. It is probable he deserves pity, rather than censure, and is not guilty of the charges sworn against him.

A Cleveland paper tells a rather amusing story of the recent adventures of a young lady and gentleman belonging to that city while on a visit to some friends in Chicago. While walking on the lake shore at the foot of Twenty-second street, one bright evening, they observed the way-station of the Illinois Central and the Michigan Central Railroads, situated close by, and determined to take a moonlight ride, expecting, of course, to meet a return train a few miles out. After leaving the city behind, they found to their dismay that Calumet was the first stopping place, and upon reaching there were rendered absolutely speechless by the announcement that there was no hotel and no return train until 6 o'clock in the morning. After sitting on the platform of the cheerless depot for some time, they descried the welcome light of a locomotive, but it did not cast its reflection in the direction of the city. The train stopped, and they stepped aboard, with a determination to confide in the conductor. The latter proved to be a gentleman, who fully sympathized with them in their misfortunes, and promised to do what he could to assist them. Acting under his advice, they decided to go to Michigan City, but upon arriving there a careful examination of the young man's pocket-book disclosed the painful fact that he did not have money enough left to take him back to Chicago, and scarcely enough to insure him shelter at a hotel. The good-hearted conductor was again conferred with, and decided to take them to the end of his "run," New Buffalo, and pass them back free when he returned at daylight in the morning. They reached the city at 5:45 in the evening, to the great relief of their anxious friends. It would not be proper to give the name of the Good Samaritan who ran the train, for the reason that we don't know it, and for further reason that the officers of the road, if they knew who he was, might discharge him for an outrageous discrimination in passenger rates.

The Mound-Builders—Exploration of Their Work at Vincennes.

From the Vincennes (Ind.) Sun.

The exploration of the largest mound—the one on Fay's land—is being conducted under the direction of Profs. Charlton, Townsend, and others. The entrance is made on the east end, and will probably be carried down about sixty feet. At ten feet below the surface a bed of charcoal was found, and below this there were remains of bones, which were almost completely decomposed, indicating their great antiquity. As soon as touched they fell into dust. Perhaps at a greater depth bones may be exhumed which are better preserved. The earth in the mound is found to be exceedingly compact and dry, well calculated to preserve the bones, but they are in a state of almost complete decay. This is proof of great age, as human skeletons have been taken from burial places in England which were much less favorable for preserving them, and yet they were sound and well preserved, though they were known to be nearly 2,000 years old. The crumbling and decayed bones that were exhumed from the mound yesterday would belong to the old Toltec race which inhabited this locality about 3,000 years ago; and it is hoped that some well preserved bones and other remains representing that ancient race may be exhumed from this mound.

The Duello.

KINGSTON, Pa., July 24.—A Frenchman named Aubin living at Williamsburg, and a countryman of his from New York fought a duel with rapiers near Wilkesbarre on Tuesday morning. They fought over one hour, when Aubin was wounded in the side. The cause of the fight was a French lady. The affair is not finished, and will be renewed as soon as Aubin recovers.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....July 25.

Schr Bertha-Barnes, Menominee, lumber.
Schr John Tabbutt, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, tan bark.
Schr Wollin, Holland, staves.
Schr Gen. Grant, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Truman Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Lake Michigan, Montreal, sundries.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ira Pringer, Holland, tan bark.
Stmr Corvena, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Ora, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, wood.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr W. H. Willard, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron ore.
Scow Granger, Willard's Pier, lumber.
Stmr Mastiff, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Holland, wood.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, wood.
Schr Jas. Emery, Emery, sundries.
Schr Maj. N. H. Perry, White Lake, wood.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Barge Scooro, Menominee, lumber.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Barge T. J. Hudson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr J. Hibbard, Ludwig's Pier, lumber.
Schr Manistee, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Arrow, South Haven, lumber.
Scow Scott-Stiles, White Lake, lumber.
Steam barge Gen. H. E. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. J. Bidwell, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Eloina, Oswego, salt.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr J. and A. Richards, Manistee, lumber.
Tug Bismarck, Menominee, towing.
Barge D. L. Filer, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Eldorado, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Grand View, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mary Holen, White Lake, tan.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr William Smith, Ludwig's Pier, tan-bark.
Schr Turner & Keller, Cleveland, coal.
Bark Northumberland, Goderich, salt.
Schr Herald, Ludington, lumber.

CLEARED.....July 25.

Stmr Corvena, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manistee, Manitowoc, 30 bbls sheep skins, and sundries.
Schr George L. Wren, Kingston, 14,921 bu corn.
Schr D. F. Doolittle, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Schr Clayton Belle, Ogdensburgh, 19,870 bu corn.
Schr Sandusko, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 35 cds stone.
Schr Tyne, South Haven, 30 cds stone.
Bark Kate Darley, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 87,000 bu corn, 25,000 bu oats, 4,700 bbls flour.
Schr James D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 1,000 bu oats, 20 tons feed.
Schr Wisconsin, Port Colborne, 15,423 bu corn.
Schr Fleetwing, Port Colborne, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Chicago Boat, Port Colborne, 20,000 bu corn.
Bark C. R. Nims, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.

EIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop William M. Tweddle, Buffalo, 43,000 bu oats, 14,232 bu corn, 1,587 bu wheat, 1,800 brls flour, 85 tons sheep pelts.
Schr Philo Scoville, Port Colborne, 20,936 bu wheat.
Stmr China, Erie, 5,000 bu corn, 1,600 brls flour; Buffalo, 200 brls flour.

Lake Freights.

Vessels were not very plenty, and an advance of 1/2 was obtained on corn to Buffalo. Wheat nominal at 6c. Corn to Buffalo, 3 1/2c; to Kingston, Ont., 4c; to Oswego, 4c; to Ogdensburgh, 4c; to Montreal, 4 1/2c. Rates on Mate Barley, posted corn (yesterday afternoon) at 6c to Port Colborne; schr Lyman Johnson, corn at 6c to New York, via Buffalo; prop Cuba, corn, through rate; to New Zealand; 70c per ton; propellers (not named), corn, through; to Montreal, prop Lake Michigan, wheat, through. Total capacity equal to 284,000 bu corn and 24,000 bu wheat.

Buffalo and Chicago Route.

The traffic over this route, which at the present time is controlled by seven steamers and sail craft of mammoth proportions, has met with a radical change during the past twenty years. During the season of 1860 the old-fashioned, slow, screw steamers, all of them side-wheel, owned and commanded by men like Elmer Stmr Niagara, Capt. W. T. Pease; Louisiana, Capt. William Davenport; A. D. Patchin, Capt. H. Whitaker; Galena, Capt. C. C. Endicot; Keystone State, Capt. W. J. Stone; Albany, Capt. Thos. Dean; Empire State, Capt. M. Hazard; Empire, Capt. M. Squire; Sultana, Capt. G. Appleby; Globe, Capt. Robinson; and St. Louis, Capt. Thomas Fenton, used to run their time and their propellers were on the route, and there was no dispute of their proving a success. The passenger traffic was mainly by the side-wheelers, which a few years subsequently disappeared from the route. The tonnage of the above-mentioned ranged from 600 to 1,700 tons. The last of the above list passed out of existence during a heavy gale of last fall, and all on board lost, at which time she was in service as a tow-barge, having been formerly the Philo. Four only of the above commanders are now living.

Miscellaneous Items.

To guide vessels into Copper Harbor the front light is in a wooden tower, the rear light is on the keeper's frame dwelling.

—The large Rutter cleared from Chicago with 93,613 bu corn, about 1,733 tons, making her the champion carrier of the lakes.

—The tug Nagel collided with the tug Mary L. Smith, in the river, yesterday, and the latter was considerably damaged.

—A dispatch from Collingwood, Ont., says: "The bodies of John Stephens and another man who were drowned off the wreck of the propeller Mary Ward, last November, were found on the beach 1 mile below the second line of Nottawasaga on Sunday."

—The steamer Sarah Van Epps, formerly of Chicago, which has been plying between Sandusky and the Islands, goes to Lake Superior having been chartered by the United States Government to assist in establishing lighthouses on Stannard's rock. The Van Epps has been thus employed for some occasions past.

—Says the Detroit *Post*: "Occasionally there passes this way one of the old time vessels which during the earlier period of their existence were looked upon as mammoths of their class, and faultless in model and fit-out. Of these there is now but one left, the schr. Sarah E. Gale, now twenty-six years afloat and yet a gentle carrier. She came out as a brig, and was among the first vessels built at Chicago, and admitted to be one of the finest models of her class. She is now a fore-and-aft vessel, and passed here yesterday."

—Steam tugs have the whole care and government of the vessel towed. They direct as to length of line and the arrangement of the order in which vessels shall be towed. The master of the tug should be thoroughly proficient as to the distance to the shore, position, and know all the channels through which he undertakes to tow vessels. If for any reason the ordinary ranges, lights or landmarks are obscured, it is the duty of the tug to take such precautions as will be necessary, either by slowing, stopping, or backing the engine, or sounding the channel. He should not rush blindly into danger. Each tug is bound to have a competent outlook always at his post.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSES (NEW), NEAR LINCOLN Park, 7 rooms and bath, hard and soft water, and cold water, etc.; good brick barns. Inquire at 207 Webster-av., or of E. EUGENE CALDWELL, at Bank of Commerce.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME-HOUSE NO. 61 ELLIS-av., $20 per month. Inquire at the house, or of J. B. JOHNSON, 39 and 42 Lake-st.

TO RENT—LOWER FLOOR OF COTTAGE HOUSE No. 6 Sherman-st., between Madison and Monroe, 3 rooms; gas and water; cooking-stove in kitchen, and hot-water boiler and pipes. A delightful place for small family. Rent, $12 per month. Apply at 134 Dearborn-st., or at 12 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTH-to-month, a handsome 2-story and basement brick house, containing 9 rooms, with bath-room, etc.; cheap and convenient; gas throughout; hot-water heating apparatus. Inquire of CHARLES UNDERHILL, in premises, or at 13 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—NO. 18 BUTTERFIELD-ST., WITH 7 feet; this part has been all newly painted and papered, and is now offered for rent. Inquire of MEAD & COE, 129 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS LOT, WEST WASHINGTON-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines. ENOCH A. LEE, Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND LOT, Halifax, NO. 45 Fulton-st. Cottage is nearly new, well built, and this is in every respect a most desirable location. Terms low. Apply to ENOCH A. LEE, Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER JEFFERSON and O'Brien-sts.; 87x110 feet. ENOCH A. LEE, Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—FRANKLIN-ST., NORTHWEST COR. ner of House. ENOCH A. LEE, Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—BUSINESS LOT, 66x125 FEET, ON Harrison-st., between Clinton and Jefferson. ENOCH A. LEE, Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A GREAT BARGAIN IN CHICAGO real estate. We want several parties, with sums of $1,000 to $10,000 to join in forming a company to handle $1,000 to $10,000 to join in forming a company to handle $1,000 to $10,000 to join in forming a company to handle

SPORTING MATTERS.

Racing Yesterday at Detroit, Cambridge City, and Oshkosh.

The Entries for the Cleveland Meeting--The Saratoga Winner.

Boating---Billiards.

THE TURF.

A FAST "GREEN ONE."

A gentleman who was on the Dexter Park track at an early hour yesterday morning held his watch on a green mare which was being speeded, and according to his statement she made a half-mile in 1:16. Had she not lost a shoe and broke up, it is probable that she would have gone the round of the track low down in the 1 wenties.

THE OSHKOSH RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 25.—The weather to-day has been much cooler than yesterday, and the attendance at the races was proportionately increased. The fact that quite a number of our local sporting men got badly warped on the result of yesterday only seemed to add flame to the excitement. The pool-selling on Thursday evening and this forenoon was very lively, many being anxious to replace yesterday's losses. The first race was open to horses that had never beaten 2:40, best three in five, the purse being $225; $100 to the first horse, $75 to the second, and $50 to the third. Starters: C. Goodrich entered Mischief; Charles Brown, Phil Sheridan; W. D. Ridgerton, Darkness; C. W. Loomis, Princeton Boy, and G. Adams, Dandy. The race was taken by Matchless in three straight heats, Princeton second, Darkness third, Sheridan and Dandy withdrawn. Time, 2:41¾; 2:41¾; 2:40.

The second was a running race, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $400, $225 to the first, $175 to the second, and $75 to the third. C. A. Brown entered the colt Hero; H. W. McAfferty, Capt. Jenks; R. H. Barnes, Lady Fairfield, and J. W. Dilley, Suwanee. This race was closely contested between Fairfield and Capt. Jenks, both finding sharp competition from Suwanee. The first prize was taken by Lady Fairfield in three straight heats, the second and third being given to Capt. Jenks and Suwanee respectively. Time, 1:49; 1:49¾; 1:51.

Great interest was centered in the last race, it being free to all, best three in five, for a purse of $650. Lady Mack was entered by E. P. Dickey, Ripon Boy by G. W. Van Brunt, and Badger Girl by A. McNorton. The first prize was won by Ripon Boy in the first three heats, with Badger Girl second, and Capitola third; Lady Mack distanced. Time, 2:36¾; 2:39; 2:30.

Altogether the races have been very successful.

CAMBRIDGE CITY RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., July 25.—The races today were not very largely attended, but a good time was had everything considered. The running first race was a green pacing one, which was won by Gus Glidden in three straight heats. Time 1st; 2:43; 2:47.

The second race was a green trot, seven entries, which was won by Glidden's gray mare taking the first three heats, Dan Brown second, Shawban third, Lodge fourth, Willows fifth. Time 2:36; 2:34.

The next was a four-year-old trot, with five starters, which was easily won by O. C. Lodge in three straight heats, Nilson second, Shawban third, Newgen fourth, and Horner fifth. Time, 2:31¾; 2:36; 2:36.

To-morrow there will be a three-minute trot, also, a match race between Hoosier Tom and James Wilson's black mare, a sister of Red Cloud. The track is in fine condition, and the weather is as favorable as could be desired. A large attendance is expected.

DETROIT RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—This was the last regular day of the July races here, under the auspices of the Detroit Trotting Association, but the sport was very materially interfered with by showers this afternoon. The 2:24 race, which was left unfinished last night, Mollie Morris having won two heats, and Pilot Temple and Gen. Sherman, one heat each, was quickly decided, Mollie Morris winning the first heat in 2:30¾, thus taking the race. The second money went to Pilot Temple, and the third to Gen. Sherman.

The race for gentlemen's horses, owners driving, was won by Capt. W. A. Owen's Harmless of this city.

In the free-to-all race, Fred Hooper was withdrawn, and the following horses competed: Mollie Morris, John, Gen. Sherman, Pilot Temple, and Harry Mitchell. Gen. Sherman won the first and John the third heat, and the second, and fourth, and fifth were taken by Mollie Morris, which thus won the race. Time—2:33; 2:31¾; 2:32; 2:32½; 2:33. This race was broken up with showers, and the heavy condition of the track materially affected the time.

The running race was won by Orphan Girl, taking the two last heats, War Girl and Hirdlestone having each taken one previously. Time —1:50¾; 1:51; 1:58½.

THE CLEVELAND MEETING.

The first of the great quartette of trotting meetings takes place at Cleveland on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week. The premiums amount to $30,000. The entries closed Monday evening, and the following is the complete list:

FIRST DAY.

Purse No. 1—$2,500—Trotting—For horses that have never beaten 2:34; mile heats, three in five, to harness; $1,250 to first, $625 to second, $375 to third, $250 to fourth.

M. Goodin, Philadelphia, b. h. Stewart Maloney.
W. H. Boyce, Detroit, g. s. Rival.
H. B. Miller, Pittsburgh, b. g. King William.
J. J. Bowen, Medford, Mass., br. m. Kate Gilbert.
Dan Mace, New York, br. g. Pennsaghin, Jr.
S. Deahon, Minneapolis, b. g. Minnesota Chief.
D. Pfifer, New York, br. g. Barney Kelley.
Jas. Fleming, Mich., ch. g. Cambrino Girl.
T. J. Sullivan, Detroit, b. m. Nellie Bush.

Purse No. 2—$2,000—Trotting—For horses which have never beaten 2:27; mile heats, three in five, to harness; $1,000 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third.

John E. Turner, Philadelphia, b. m. Nettie.
Phil Bauman, Lancaster, O., s. g. Red Dick.
Alex Lewis, Chicago, br. g. J. G. Brown.
J. D. Clark, Urbana, b. s. Mohawk Jr.
Graves & Loomis, Chicago, br. g. Chicago.

Purse No. 3—$5,000—Trotting—For horses which have never beaten 2:30; mile heats, three in five, to harness; $2,500 to first, $1,500 to second, $750 to third.

John K. Levitt, Philadelphia, s. h. Star.
G. N. Ferguson, New York, b. m. Lady Banker.
T. J. Sullivan, Detroit, b. m. Nellie Bush.
M. Roden, New York, b. g. Castle Boy.
John McKee, Cleveland, b. g. Brother Jonathan.
Dan Mace, New York, g. s. Pluto.
W. H. Crawford, Titusville, br. m. Annie Collins.
J. Van Ness, Rochester, b. g. St. James.
G. B. Logan, Cleveland, b. g. Independence.
T. J. Sullivan, Detroit, b. m. Belle.

Purse No. 4—$5,000—Trotting—Two mile heats; $2,500 to first, $1,500 to second, $750 to third.

M. J. Moynahan, Detroit, b. g. Protection.
W. H. Boyce, Chicago, ch. g. Jennings.
J. W. Dale, Ashtabula, o. s. Horrel Tom.
M. Welch, Vicksburg, Miss., b. g. Fort Leonard.
Frank Price, ——, b. m. Daisy Dean.
Charles Nash, Cleveland, b. f. Mollie McIntyre.
J. Dilley, Chicago, b. s. Nathan Oakes.
Bush & Eddick, Solon, b. f. Nellie Bush.
James Murphy, b. g. War Jig.

SECOND DAY.

Purse No. 6—$5,500—Trotting—For horses which have never beaten 2:21; mile heats, three in five, to harness; $2,200 to first, $1,375 to second, $825 to third.

Dan Mace, New York, ch. g. Pelham Fullerton.
W. H. Crawford, Titusville, b. g. John W. Conley.
J. J. Bowen, Medford, bk. g. Gamora.

Purse No. 5—$1,500—Trotting—For horses which have never beaten 2:45; mile heats, three in five, to harness; $750 to first, $375 to second, $225 to third, $150 to fourth.

George M. Ferguson, New York, Miss Miller.
J. W. Mayers, Toledo, br. g. Vanity Fair.
Ben Mace, New York, s. g. Walter.
J. H. Hart, Brooklyn, N. Y., s. g. Little Longfellow.
Graves & Loomis, Chicago, g. m. Clementina.

Purse No. 6—$2,000—Running—Mile heats; three in five; $1200 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third.

M. Welch, Vicksburg, names s. f. ——.
Charles Nash, Cleveland, b. g. George Sperling.
Bush & Eddick, Solon, b. f. Lorena.

THIRD DAY.

Purse No. 7—$5,000—Trotting—For horses which have never beaten 2:24; mile heats, three in five, to harness; $2,000 to first, $1,500 to second, $750 to third.

John E. Turner, Philadelphia, b. m. Nettie.
G. M. Ferguson, New York, g. g. Crown Prince.
J. S. Wade, Edinburgh, Ind., b. g. Red Cloud.
Budd Doble, Philadelphia, b. g. Bishop.
Dan Mace, New York, s. g. Major Allen.
W. H. Crawford, Titusville, b. g. John W. Conley.
A. N. Brown, Cleveland, b. g. Derby.
J. J. Bowen, Medford, g. g. Ben Flagler.
Alex Lewis, Chicago, br. g. J. G. Brown.
J. D. Clark, Urbana, b. s. Mohawk Jr.
Graves & Loomis, Chicago, br. g. Chicago.

Purse No. 8—$6,000—Trotting—For horses which have never beaten 2:30; mile heats, three in five, to harness; $3,000 to first, $1,800 to second, $900 to third.

John K. Levitt, Philadelphia, s. h. Star.
G. N. Ferguson, New York, b. m. Lady Banker.
T. J. Sullivan, Detroit, b. m. Nellie Bush.
M. Roden, New York, b. g. Castle Boy.
John McKee, Cleveland, b. g. Brother Jonathan.
Dan Mace, New York, g. s. Pluto.
W. H. Crawford, Titusville, br. m. Annie Collins.
J. Van Ness, Rochester, b. g. St. James.
G. B. Logan, Cleveland, b. g. Independence.
T. J. Sullivan, Detroit, b. m. Belle.

Purse No. 9—$2,000—Running—Two mile heats; $1200 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third.

M. J. Moynahan, Detroit, b. g. Protection.
W. H. Boyce, Chicago, ch. g. Jennings.
J. W. Dale, Ashtabula, o. s. Horrel Tom.
M. Welch, Vicksburg, Fort Leonard.
Frank Price, ——, b. m. Daisy Dean.
C. Nash, Cleveland, b. f. Mollie McIntyre.
J. Dilley, Chicago, b. s. Nathan Oakes.
Bush & Eddick, Solon, b. f. Nellie Bush.

FOURTH DAY.

Purse No. 10—$4,000—Trotting—Free to all; mile heats, three in five, to harness; $2,500 to first, $1,000 to second, $500 to third.

Budd Doble, Philadelphia, b. m. American Girl.
O. A. Hotchkiss, Evanston, N. J., b. m. Lucy.
D. Pfifer, New York, b. m. American Girl.

Purse No. 11—$2,000—Trotting—For horses which have never been beaten 2:40; mile heats, three in five, to harness; $1,200 to first, $600 to second, $300 to third, $200 to fourth.

J. W. Myers, Toledo, br. g. Vanity Fair.
John Crosbie, Youngstown, b. g. Sleepy Joe.
J. H. Hughes, New Orleans, s. g. Fashion.
Dan H. Hughes, Cleveland, b. m. Mary Taylor.
Ben Mace, New York, rn. g. Walter.
Dan Mace, New York, ch. s. Fearnaught, Jr.
J. H. Hart, Brooklyn, s. g. Little Longfellow.
John McKee, Cleveland, b. g. Magnolia.
Graves & Loomis, Chicago, g. m. Clementina.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—On Thursday next, the curtain rises at Cleveland on the first of the four great trotting meetings of the year. The horses entered are conceded to be the finest aggregation of trotting and running stock ever known in the history of the turf in this country, and there is every assurance of a large gathering on this occasion. Over 4,000 tickets have been disposed of since Wednesday.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Bobby Swim, the rider of Tom Bowling, in answer to the claim of foul riding, preferred by the owner of Springbok, says: "I had clear daylight before me, and hadn't any object in fouling him. I had the fence all the way round, and was bound to keep it. We were neck and tail. I saw Jimmy raise his whip, and my opinion is that in trying to shift his hands the nose between me and the fence, right there, on the turn, he jammed into me." McGrath, the owner of Bowling, speaking of the race and the accident, exclaimed: "I was just wild when they turned that corner, and I can't for the life of me tell how it happened, but I believe Tom would have won any how. Why, there never were but two such horses as Tom Bowling and Lexington was the other one." McGrath celebrated his great triumph by giving his supporters a champagne supper.

AQUATIC.

THE TOLEDO REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., July 25.—This morning the Clubs composing the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association held a business meeting at the Boody House, with Mr. E. T. Griffin, of Detroit, in the chair. The resignation of the Milwaukee Boat Club, of Milwaukee, and the Neptune Boat Club, of Saginaw, for membership in the Association, were received and accepted. The Committee's report in favor of making Toledo the permanent place for holding the regatta was concurred in. Messrs. Curtis and Allcock, of Chicago, were granted permission to pull in any regatta they wished to, but for prizes only. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the owner of the tug to request permission for the damage done to the Wah-Wah-Sums' shell on the first day of the regatta. The following officers were then unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, Ezra Bush, Wah-Wah-Sums, Saginaw; Vice-President, L. H. Baldwin, Excelsiors, Detroit; Secretary and Treasurer, E. T. Waite, Undines, Toledo; Commodore, H. E. Bangs, Toledo; Vice-Commodore, W. B. Curtis, Chicago Athletic Club. The signal officers are to be appointed by the Commodore. The Wah-Wah-Sums, of Saginaw, were again awarded the championship colors, which they held last year. The Junior Excelsiors, of Detroit, recovered the junior championship flag.

THE UNIVERSITY REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Babcock, the referee in the regatta to-day rendered the final decision, that Yale won in 16 minutes and 59 seconds; Wesleyan, second; Harvard, third, and the order of the other crews impossible to ascertain. No two of the seven judges, who reported, agree except as to Yale being first, and Harvard third.

RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The system of Civil Service practiced in the Department of Railway Postal Service differs in some essential particulars from that adopted in the other Departments. In the branch of the postal service, there are no extended examinations for admission to the service, but all clerks are rigidly examined in the technical duties of their office at regular periods, and a record of their efficiency is kept and monthly returns are made to the Department here. A report was to-day received from the Railway Postal Superintendent at Chicago, covering the operations for the last month in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Dakota, and Colorado. By this it appears that of 3,763,300 letters distributed by the railway postal clerks in those States, there were 5,000 errors, which is considered a small percentage.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE CIGAR TRADE.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A delegation of cigar manufacturers visited the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day, to protest against adoption of the patent cigar-box. Mr. Straighton, Secretary of the National Tobacco Association, suggested the abolition of the cigar manufacturers' bond of $500, on the ground that many honest but poor manufacturers could not furnish the bond, and the Commissioner requested that a further explanation of the subject be submitted him in writing for his future action. The Commissioner listened to the arguments of the delegation, and promised to endeavor to do justice to all parties.

POSTAL CARDS.

The Post-Office Department to-day commenced supplying to the small offices throughout the country with postal cards.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO CUBA.

Arrangements are being perfected for the establishment of a steamship line between Charleston, S. C., and Havana. The Postmaster-General has promised to give the contract for carrying all mails between the United States and Cuba to this line. By it sixty hours will be saved over the present route.

BEN. BUTLER.

Meeting of Prominent Republicans of Massachusetts opposed to the Nomination of the Essex Statesman for Governor—A Committee Appointed to Draw Up an Address to the People.

BOSTON, July 25.—Pursuant to call, a meeting of the members of the Republican party opposed to the nomination of Gen. Butler for Governor was held here to-day. The hall was comfortably filled with Republicans from all parts of the State. Among those present were H. L. Dawes, E. R. Hoar, George T. Hoar, Speaker Sanford, H. H. Coolidge, Ex-Speaker Jewell, Adin Thayer, J. M. Forbes, and others. The meeting was called to order by Judge Hoar, who denounced in unqualified terms the salary grab, and pronounced himself as willing to do all in his power to prevent the State from being carried for the author of that measure. H. H. Coolidge presided. An Executive Committee was appointed to consider what measures were necessary to perpetuate the integrity of the Republican party and to promote the welfare of the State. Adjourned.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was then held, and a Committee of three was appointed to draw up an address to the people of the State, to be reported at an adjourned meeting of the Committee.

Illinois National Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the State of Illinois at the last call of the Comptroller:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$19,178,572.02
Overdrafts	211,621.75
United States bonds to secure circulation	10,642,900.00
United States bonds to secure deposits	1,000,000.00
United States bonds and securities on hand	67,965.58
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	477,572.15
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	3,497,611.03
Due from other National Banks	739,736.41
Due from State banks and bankers	217,456.63
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	993,443.37
Current expenses	316,537.36
Premiums	215,880.00
Checks and other cash items	270,897.39
Bills of other National Banks	487,469.00
Fractional currency	67,765.43
Specie	72,309.80
Legal Tender notes	2,257,631.00
	$41,116,471.55
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$11,813,000.00
Surplus fund	2,565,837.35
Undivided profits	1,196,710.66
National Bank notes outstanding	9,470,986.00
Dividends unpaid	12,662.25
Individual deposits	15,156,096.29
United States deposits	694,845.71
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	243,768.36
Due to National Banks	183,466.80
Due to State banks and bankers	303,142.07
Notes and bills rediscounted	44,050.58
Bills payable	45,266.11
Number of banks, 118.	$41,116,471.55

The Opposition to the St. Louis Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—The opposition of a portion of the steamboat interest here to the bridge now being built across the Mississippi River, at this point, created a great deal of surprise, as the bridge is being constructed in accordance with the law, and in some particulars, even more favorable to the boating interests than the law requires. For example, the law requires the spans to be fifty feet in the clear above the city water-line. The main arch, when finished, will be fifty-six feet in the clear, and the other arches fifty-one feet, which Supt. Eads, Chief Engineer, says will allow the largest boats on the river to pass under the bridge, with their smoke-stacks down, at the ordinary stage of water, with several feet to spare. Steamboatmen say they thought the bridge was to be a level span instead of being arched, but, as the plans of the bridge have been on exhibition for five years, it is thought strange that opposition should spring up at this late day, and when the structure is so near completion.

WASHINGTON.

The Story Concerning the Great Gold-Bull Clique Denied.

Condition of the National Banks of the Country on June 15.

Interesting Report of the Railway Postal Service.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MYTHICAL BULL CLIQUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The only knowledge the Secretary or any official of the Treasury Department has of the reported existence in Wall street, New York, of a powerful combination representing $100,000,000, having Jay Gould at its head, and proposing to bull gold to 125 within twenty days, was obtained through the paragraphs sent hence to the effect that such a combination has been formed. Not a word of it has come from any other source. The story was probably manufactured out of whole cloth. But, even if it were true, no clique could accomplish the purpose said to be entertained. A prominent official of the Treasury Department says that if it was not for the bulls gold would now be down to 105, and that it has required the hardest kind of work on their part to keep the price of gold in the teens during the past few weeks. Judge Richardson says he would pursue, in such an emergency as that represented, a course similar to that of the Department in March and April last, when the most strenuous efforts were made by the Wall street gamblers and others to embarrass the business interests of the whole country and also of the Treasury. He has no fear of any clique of stock-jobbers. In fact he rather defies all of them. He would, as before, take no notice of them or their doings, unless they should succeed in seriously disturbing the business of the country, when he would exert all of his powers as Secretary of the Treasury to afford relief.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

To-day an abstract was finished exhibiting the condition of all the National Banks in the Union, except the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco, from which no report has been received. By this abstract it is shown that, at the time mentioned, the total resources of the 1,967 banks were $1,850,677,928.86, with liabilities to the same amount.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Under instructions to be contained in a circular shortly to be issued to Collectors of Customs, lumber in bulk consigned to ports in the interior may be measured at the point of destination instead of port of entry. The circular will also convey directions designed to facilitate the inspection and measurement of cargoes of imported grain.

THE BALTIMORE TUNNEL.

Through trains from the North and East over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were delayed about six hours this morning in consequence of some misunderstanding regarding their alleged right to run through the new tunnel just finished by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. Nearly all of the through mails due here this morning were in consequence delayed until about noon.

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BILLIARDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—A match game of billiards was played to-night by Parker A. Byers, of Lafayette, and Jacob Schaffer, of Indianapolis, 300 points, $100 a side. Won by Schaffer. Score: Byers, 184; Schaffer, 300. The loser is ex-champion of Indiana.

Iowa Items.

DES MOINES, July 25.—The Capitol Commissioners have notified the Quincy, Ill., contractors that they will not wait any longer on them for stone for the new Capitol, and they have sent hands to Iowa City to quarry stone for the building at the Quincy contractors' expense.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 25.—A set of grindlers are traveling over the State, selling goods to farmers, representing that they are friends to grangers, are down on middlemen, and will sell their goods much cheaper than they can buy them of their home merchants. They carry with them samples of the goods that they propose to furnish, take the farmers' notes for the goods, and sell the notes at a discount. The goods never come. Another set is operating in the southwest part of the State in the same way, and carry their goods with them and deliver them to their customers. The goods universally prove to be worthless shoddy.

Bar-Room Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Brandberg, Ky., gives an account of a fatal shooting affray at that place this afternoon. Two men from Harrison County, Ind., crossed the river and became involved in a quarrel in the streets. They met afterward in a bar-room, when one, named Richards, drew a pistol and shot the other, named McCarty, three times, the last being fatal. Richards fled. McCarty at last accounts was sinking rapidly. The affray created great excitement.

Shot by an Outlaw.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—A *Picayune* special from Waco, Texas, says that Deputy Sheriff Blankenship was fatally shot last night near that city by Bob Christal, a notorious outlaw, belonging to the Modoc gang. Blankenship and a posse were in search of the gang when fired upon by the outlaws lying in ambush. One hundred mounted men left to-day in search of the outlaws. The Court adjourned and the Grand Jury was dismissed to give the men an opportunity of going.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The impression prevails that the bulls are preparing for a serious effort to force all the speculative stocks higher, and that a severe struggle may shortly ensue. The market to-day has been brisk and close, without a decided advantage for the bears, though it closed with all stocks weaker than at the Morning Board, and ¼@⅝ lower. If the bears are successful to-morrow in still further depressing stocks, the prevailing fear of a corner will wholly pass away and render speculators less nervous. Erie was the most prominent in the later dealings, with large sales of Western Union, which fell off ¾, Lake Shore & Central off ¼; Pacific Mail ¾, and Northwestern common, which closed at 69¾, a decline of ¾.

GOLD.

There was a weak speculation in gold. The market was heavy in consequence of the lowering of exchange (the leading drawers having reduced one-eighth), and the firmness of the London market.

MONEY.

Call loans are done at from 3 to 5 per cent, and money is easy.

BONDS.

State bonds were steady. Missouri 6s sold at 89¼, with a subsequent advance to 89¾.

PRODUCE.

The demand for flour continues light. Low grades are dull. Of winter wheat brands the supply is reduced and prices rule steady. There was an improved export demand for wheat, which opened firm and grew better. There was a slight advance in ocean freights. Corn was inactive and oats lower.

NEW YORK.

Sectarian Schools—Arrest for Debt—No More Parades of Irresponsible Armed Societies—Miscellaneous Local Items.

NEW YORK, July 25.—George Williamson, our minister to Central America, having removed from Shreveport, La., to this city to reside, was arrested yesterday, to compel the payment, as alleged, of the unpaid portion of a judgment obtained against him in 1869.

The *Times* publishes an article this morning to show that the Catholic clergy are just now making extraordinary efforts to establish sectarian schools, and notes it as a part of a plan to destroy the present public school system. The chief source of the support of the public schools is the payment of $10 per capita on the whole number of children taught, and it is thought that by establishing Catholic schools, and attracting Catholic children, the public schools in the same district will be closed for want of scholars and the per capita allowance.

No list of the depositors in the Brooklyn Trust Company has yet been published, and probably none will be for the present. It is said that Plymouth Church had a large balance there a few weeks since, which however was reduced to $17,000, that amount being there to the Church's credit still.

The Police Commissioners gave notice to-day that in future no armed organization of the sort that figured so disgracefully at Lion Park the other evening, will be permitted to parade without permission.

Judge Pratt, sitting in the Supreme Court Chambers, to-day granted writs of habeas corpus, returnable to-morrow, for the production of the two Hart boys and Redmond, witnesses in the Stokes case now confined in the House of Detention. He intends to apply for their discharge, and thus test the question as to whether witnesses can be detained in custody after the first trial.

The Superintendent of Rates and Surveys of the City of New York, in his report to the Board of Fire Underwriters, says a fire one-tenth the extent of the Boston great fire, occurring in the dry-goods district of New York, would result in a much greater loss than that of Boston. He also says that a group of storage stores, and in one case a single store, contained merchandise at one time to the value of $20,000,000, and in other stores the pressure weight in one single building equaled 2,000 tons to the floor.

Ex-United States Ministers Blair, Biddle, and Baxter, respectively to Costa Rica, Salvador, and Honduras, and Consul Thorington, from Aspinwall, came as passengers on the Rising Star.

The remaining sheds about Washington Market will be demolished to-morrow.

The Garde Lafayette, or Fifty-fifth Regiment State Militia, will hold a fete on the 5th of September, the date of the evacuation of the French territory by the Germans.

THE CHOLERA.

History of the Disease in Cincinnati—Its Ravages Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The cholera during its stay here, from June 14 to July 20, resulted in 176 deaths. The mortality from cholera morbus during the same period was 42. Probably all these cases were cholera, which would make 218 cholera deaths in this city. Seven days' reports of deaths from cholera morbus commenced and ended with reports of deaths from cholera. The deaths have been reported with scrupulous fidelity by the local press, and through the Associated Press. The laws here requiring physicians, undertakers, and sextons to report deaths and the cause of the same are very strict, under severe penalties, and are scrupulously enforced. The books of the health officer are open to any one. The health officer denies refusing Dr. Peters, of New York, any use of books except for copying the names of physicians attending cholera cases. The deaths from cholera infantum has been about 25 per cent greater than in corresponding months of previous years. The effect of full reports on the public has been good. It has caused care and prevented panic. It is said that cholera prevails in Covington, Ky. No system of reporting prevails there, and cases do not come to light. No alarm has existed here.

CINCINNATI, O., July 25.—No deaths from cholera were reported to-day. There has been no death from either cholera or cholera morbus since the 20th of the present month, five days ago. The few deaths reported since Monday all occurred prior to that time. The week before last the total mortality by all diseases was 178. Last week it was 167. This week it has been 141.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—A case of cholera was reported to-night. No faith is placed in the report, however.

WHEELING, W. V., July 25.—William Wilson, of the firm of Wilson, Dunlevey & Co., boatbuilders, of this city, died last evening of cholera. To-day Mrs. Wilson died of the same disease. Two other cases in the city to-day are reported to prove fatal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 25.—A special from a Mount Vernon correspondent reports two deaths from the cholera.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The people of St. Louis, believing that success of suppression is better than a pound of cure, seem to have misused the Associated Press most damnably. The dispatch of July 19 from that city, announcing the week's mortality, as printed in the Chicago Sunday papers, stated that there had been "191 deaths—an increase of 50 over the preceding week." The mortality for the week ending on the 12th was 241, so that there was an error of 100—or 80 per cent—in the press-telegram. I note since that the telegram appears to have been sent in the same garbled shape to New York, as the *World* of the 20th places the mortality at 191. G.

CHICAGO, July 24, 1873.

[By Mail.]

Dispatches to the Evansville Journal.

MT. VERNON, Ind.—The scourge is abating. Two deaths have been reported since the last dispatch. There are several new cases of a mild character. There are not more than fifteen hundred people in the city; those remaining are quiet and hopeful. New Harmony, Poseyville and Cynthiana are full of Mt. Vernon people. New Harmony proposes to quarantine and let none in or out. The following is a part of the proclamation issued at New Harmony: "The Committee earnestly request all visitors to refrain from visiting Mt. Vernon, as, in the opinion of most of our citizens, our liability to cholera will be much increased by such visit. We cheerfully welcome them, but protest against unnecessary exposure, believing that it will render their refuge with us of no avail, and leave us without any refuge in case of an epidemic here."

MT. VERNON, Ind., July 23.—The condition is rapidly improving. Two children died to-day. There are no new cases, and the physicians have had a day of comparative quiet and rest, of which they were sorely in need. Druggists report business dull. The general feeling is much better, and the people are more cheerful. The stores and business places are open, and many who left will return to-morrow if the indications are still favorable.

MT. CARMEL, Ill., July 22.—There has not been a single case of cholera here this season, nor is there likely to be, as every precaution is being taken to prevent its appearance. The dispatch in the *Courier* of to-day, stating that there had been four deaths in this city, is utterly false.

CARMI, Ill., July 23.—There is no cholera here. Last week, a family which had been waiting upon some sick persons at Evansville, came back and were stricken with it. But they live about a mile from here, in a filthy hole, scarcely fit for a dog. Two of them died on Sunday, and one on Monday. There was also a report on the St. Louis Road that there had been four cases at the Damron House, but there has not been a single case here.

CARMI, Ill., July 23.—Mr. May died last night at the brick-yard near this place, and his child this morning. There was a rumor that the authorities were going to burn down the shanty where the people recently died, but the intelligence is to the effect that a new one will be built. The old one will be fumigated instead of burned.

There is no cholera in town.

PRINCETON, Ind., July 22.—There is considerable cholera in a neighborhood from two to three miles east of town, on Indian Creek. Since Thursday or Friday last, eight or ten persons have died—four in one family, the mother, father, and two oldest children, leaving three children of the family who have escaped so far. There is quite a number of cases reported in the neighborhood to-day, but so far I do not think there has been a case in town.

PRINCETON, Ind., July 23.—The cholera out in the Indian Creek neighborhood is abating. No new cases reported to-day.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Direction and force of wind.	Rain fall in inches.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.72	70	64	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.78	84	67	W., fresh.	....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	29.75	84	67	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.79	75	68	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.89	71	71	E., gentle.	....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.86	71	71	E., light.	....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 84.
Minimum thermometer, 68.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

FRIDAY, July 25—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.92	61	N. W., gentle.	....	Fair.
Buffalo	29.79	70	S. E., gentle.	.26	Heavy rains
Cheyenne	30.22	56	S. W., light.	....	Clear.
Chicago	29.80	71	E., light.	....	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.80	81	S., fresh.	....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.78	79	N. W., fresh.	.14	Light rain.
Denver	30.22	60	S., fresh.	.10	Clear.
Detroit	29.74	74	W., fresh.	.04	Thunder'g.
Duluth	29.85	61	N. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.86	56	N. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.95	69	N. E., gentle.	....	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.85	70	Calm.	....	Fair.
Omaha	29.94	73	N. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
Pembina	29.96	55	Calm.	....	Fair.
St. Paul	29.89	58	N. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
Toledo	29.77	76	N. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
Yankton	30.03	67	N. W., fresh.	....	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—On Saturday for the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, southerly winds, increased cloudiness and local storms. For the Middle Atlantic States, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and somewhat higher temperature, followed by cooler weather on Saturday night. For New England and New York, easterly winds, veering to the southwest, with numerous light local rains, followed by clearing weather on Saturday night. For the Lower Lakes and Ohio Valley, southwesterly winds, veering to the northwest, with clearing and cooler weather. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, northwesterly winds and clear weather.

STAGE OF THE WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 25, 1873:

	ABOVE LOW WATER.	CHANGES. Rise.	CHANGES. Fall.
Cairo	20 ft. 11 in.	.....	3 in.
Cincinnati	13 ft. 1 in.	.....	1 ft. 3 in.
Davenport	6 ft. 4 in.	.....	3 in.
Ft. Benton	3 ft. 4 in.	.....	3 in.
Keokuk	8 ft. 6 in.	.....	.....
Leavenworth	7 ft. 5 in.	.....	4 in.
Louisville	6 ft. 8 in.	.....	4 in.
Memphis	17 ft. 1 in.	.....	8 in.
Nashville	2 ft. 4 in.	.....	.....
New Orleans	5 ft. 4 in.	.....	3 in.
Omaha	10 ft. 0 in.	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	3 ft. 1 in.	.....	9 in.
Shreveport